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SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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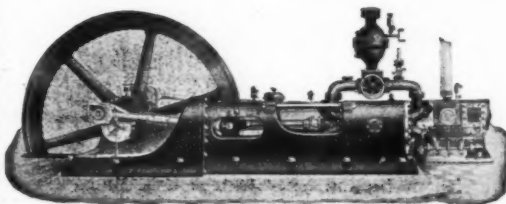
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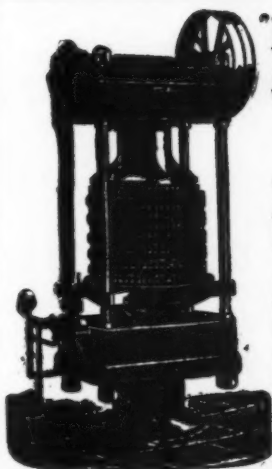
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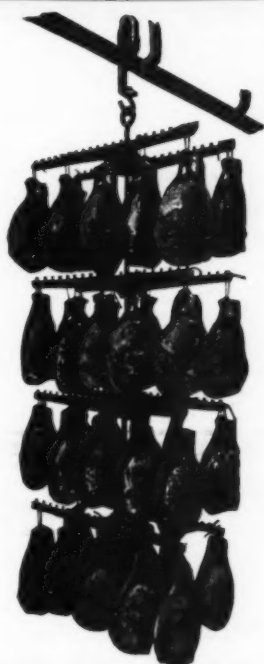
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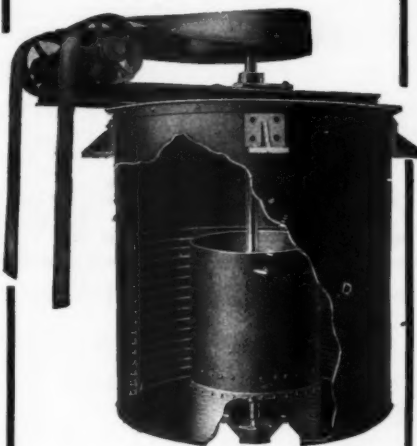
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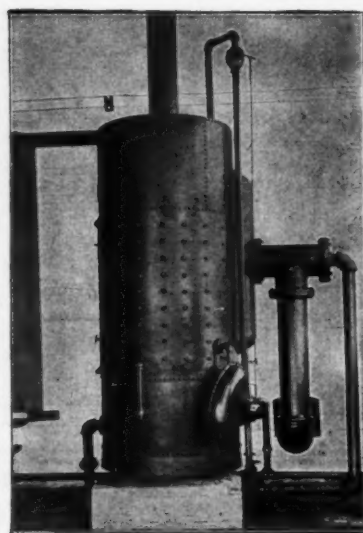


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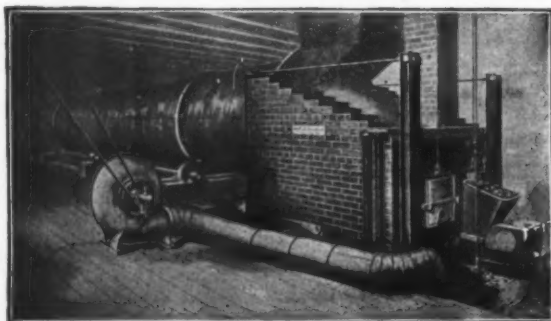
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 27

## THE BUSINESS YEAR IN RETROSPECT

Events of 1905 Which Are Likely to Leave Their Permanent Impress Upon the Packinghouse and Allied Industries of the United States—Review of Conditions in the Trades and Incidents of the Year—Packinghouse Expansion and General Prosperity Among the Retailers.

### MARKET OPERATIONS AND THE 1906 OUTLOOK.

The now closing year has witnessed several peculiar developments in the packinghouse and allied industries. These may prove later to have been mere incidents, but it is more likely that their impress will be permanent. The important happenings of 1905 were:

The decision of the United States Supreme Court exactly defining the application of the Sherman law to the packinghouse business.

The Garfield report on the beef industry.

The indictment of the leading packers by a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago.

The agitation for a commercial treaty with Germany.

The formation of the Central Leather Company.

The successful organization of a national Master Butchers' association.

The split in the National Livestock Association, and

The large increase in the capital stock of Swift & Company.

#### Trade Suffered from Agitation.

From this brief summary it will be seen that the events which have most concerned the trade have been largely judicial or legislative. And the most interesting trade result of this condition has been that, because of the persecuting prosecution of the big packers, the so-called by-products, made from what was only recently waste material, have carried the burden of the business, while the principal product, fresh meat, has been marketed at a loss.

Nor has this condition of affairs been confined to the big packers; the entire trade has suffered in equal proportion. The public, excited by a misinformed daily press, has resented any effort to place meat prices upon a normal level to the extent of making such a thing impossible, and it has also decreased its meat ration to a considerable extent. In using both remonstrance and boycott the public has not discriminated in the least between so-called "trust" and so-called "independent" fresh meat. All fresh meat "looked alike" to the consumer and big and little packer in common have had a difficult task in marketing the product at even a reasonable price.

#### Organized Prosecution.

The summary will also show that a thoroughly organized effort has been made by the national administration to convict the big packers of some offense or other. The actions of some of the officials, and particularly their utterances, have almost given this the appearance of a conspiracy. Even the President denounced "at least some of the packers" as being guilty before they had been granted the "square deal" required by the constitution.

Attention of the trade has been repeatedly called in these columns to the unjust methods employed by the government and the daily press in the effort to convict "some of the packers." The underlying motives, the unreasonable statements, have been brought to the surface and exposed. This has been done simply and solely because the entire trade, even the smallest concern in it, had to suffer from

the depression caused by the agitation. The big packers need no defense; they are able to take care of themselves and are well equipped to meet disaster, should it come. The smaller elements are not so fortunately situated and remonstrance in their behalf has been necessary.

#### By-Products Carry Burden.

Dressed beef and fresh pork have been in slow demand and at very low prices. Mutton and lamb, as last year, have fared slightly better, though in some sections of the country they have not been remunerative. On the other hand, hides, oleo oil, cured provisions, casings, canned goods, soaps, etc., have been sold at good prices, and whatever profits have been made during the year are to be credited to these "by-products." It is perhaps the first year on record where the former waste of an industry has proved more profitable than the principal product. The fact is a great compliment to the scientific ability and the business sagacity of the men who have made it possible.

Livestock raisers and feeders have had a fairly successful year because of the abundant crops of feeding stuffs, but their returns were also very materially discounted by the "beef trust" agitation. They could not secure full prices for their stock because the packers could not afford to pay full figures in face of a hostile market. Part of the agitation was started by the stockmen, and it seems the irony of fate that they should be among the principal losers by a situation in part created by themselves.

#### Butchers Make Money.

The retail butchers have little cause for complaint. Their accounts are on the right side of the ledger. The agitation has affected them but little. They could ask and receive fair prices from their customers, because if the latter had any suspicion of high price it was immediately allayed at thought of the statements made by the daily press that the packers and wholesalers were to be blamed. The butchers have not been extortionate—they have made only a fair profit—but they have been fortunate in being the exception to the attack upon the live and dead meat providers.

#### Plants in Fine Condition.

Packinghouse equipment and retail meat markets are in better shape than ever before. A tremendous amount of money has been spent in building additions, installing new machinery, refitting and repairing plants and in improving markets. There have also been some notable additions to the list of plants erected. The new factories are of the so-called "independent" class and in every conspicuous instance, except one, they have been built by experienced packinghouse men. The exception is that of the new plant erected by the butchers of New York, an experiment which will be watched for some time to come with the keenest attention by the entire trade.

## EVENTS OF THE YEAR REVIEWED IN DETAIL

### Supreme Court Decision.

On January 30, 1905, the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision on the appeal of the big packers from the famous Grosscup injunction, granted in 1902. It was clearly in favor of the meat men, for it defined as legal certain practices of the packers which had been the leading causes of the attacks against them. It also clearly stated just what constituted offense against the Sherman law as applied to the packinghouse industry, and therefore offered a substantial guide of conduct in the rapid evolution of the business. All of the interested packers expressed their satisfaction with the decision, and stated that the clauses of it forbidding certain acts did not affect them, as they were not practiced. The element opposed to the packers made a sorry effort at trying to induce the public to believe that the decision was adverse, even a "death blow" to the big men of the business.

### The Garfield Report.

The Supreme Court decision was followed, on March 3, 1905, by the report of Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, on "The Beef Industry." The bureau had spent nearly a year in fully investigating the beef business, pursuant to an order of Congress inspired by the cattle-raisers, and its findings, as made public, were absolutely and unequivocally in favor of the packers. Though the report contained reasons, figures, facts and complete details for the conclusions reached, it was ridiculed from one end of the country to the other by the daily press. It is a perfectly safe assertion that not one editor of a lay newspaper read one per cent. of the report; yet, from a purely selfish motive, that of catering to public passion, every one of them accused Commissioner Garfield, either directly or indirectly, of having "sold out" to the packers.

### Grand Jury Indictments.

After several months of sittings and through a series of melodramatic incidents a Federal Grand Jury, in Chicago, returned indictments against all of the leading officials of several companies. Throughout this proceeding The National Provisioner assumed the position that if the officials were fairly indicted, fairly tried and found guilty, they should be punished without fear or favor. But it so happened that the methods of the prosecution, a Federal prosecution, instead of being an inspiration to the courts of the land, were a travesty upon justice, and it became necessary for the indicted officials to seriously defend themselves. They have done so to the considerable annoyance and confusion of the politics-ridden and administration-lashed prosecuting officials.

### "Pure Food" Bills.

The "pure food" bills introduced in the last Congress died in a pigeon-hole, somewhere. They suffered a proper death. They were born in an atmosphere of selfishness and effort at personal notoriety which could not support life. The subject will again demand the attention of Congress, at this session, and it should. Food manufacturers are more anxious than consumers to know where they stand, and Congress can, by the passage of a proper

statute, so clearly define "pure food" that manufacturers, jobbers, retailers and consumers can understand it, and it will not be necessary to put a crown of chemicals and the wreath of a savior upon the head of a government bureau official to accomplish it, either.

### Butchers' National Organization.

After several years of wrangling, the master retail butchers of the East and West got together at Grand Rapids, Mich., and formed a national organization. The new association was launched with much enthusiasm and it will prove a boon to the craft, provided it does not allow itself to be used as a vehicle for the promotion of private business. The need of such an organization has been felt for years.

### The German Situation.

As early as April, The National Provisioner warned the trade that the situation as regards our business with Germany would assume serious proportions unless action was taken to settle the question. After reiterating the importance of the subject and expressly calling for definite action, through these columns, a meeting was held in Chicago on August 15, and it became generally known as the Reciprocity Convention. This meeting decided that the United States should use a "dual tariff" schedule, designed upon the German plan. This provides for a minimum and maximum tariff, the former being granted to countries of origin which make equal concessions to us. Resolutions were adopted in accordance and the whole business world became interested in the question. Settlement of it is now in the hands of Congress and the Department of State, and present appearances indicate that we are to have a tariff tilt with Germany after March 1 next, when the old agreement between the United States and Germany expires.

### Slaughtering.

There has been a fair increase in the number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered during the year, as compared with the year previous, but almost all of the increase may be accounted for by the reduced figures of 1904, caused by the packinghouse strike. The complete figures will not be available for several days, but those of eleven months clearly indicate an increase which, while not large, is satisfactory.

### Corporate Stock Increases.

A call has been issued for an increase in the capital stock of Swift & Company from \$35,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The use to which the increase is to be put was not stated and the trade is still wondering where it will be expended. The company will doubtless enlighten the public at the proper time and not before.

The Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, using the added amount in rebuilding and refitting its plants.

### Live Stock Association Split.

The annual convention of the National Live Stock Association at Denver early in the year resulted in a wide-open split in the ranks of the livestock interests, due partly to traditional jealousy between cattle and sheep men, and partly to a panicky fear on the

part of some cattlemen that stockyards, commission and packing interests would get control of the National Association under the new plans proposed for increasing its usefulness. The result was the secession of part of the cattle growing representation and the formation by them of the American Stock Growers' Association. The warring elements have since been harmonized to an extent, and a working agreement arrived at between them. Both are taking a very active interest in the reciprocity movement.

### THE MARKETS.

There has not only been a much larger home consumption than ever of hog products, but the statistical situation of food products in Europe, more particularly for those in the meat and fat lines, has demanded enormous supplies of them from this country. It has not only been possible to sell up close in this country this year a hog packing of larger than ordinary proportions, but also the largest cottonseed oil production ever made in any one season. Moreover, large accumulations of many products, more particularly those from the hog and cattle packing, which were held over from a previous season's comparative listlessness in the export business, have completely disappeared this season. They have gone into the hands of home and foreign distributors, because of the extraordinarily liberal needs for consumption, especially in the continental markets.

The year winds up with the smallest showing of stocks of hog products at the western packing points that has been witnessed in years. It could be said that, because of the small stocks held, the market positions are in good shape for the selling interests as concerns the new packing. Besides, of the enormous cotton oil production for the season of 1904 and 1905, there is now very little left, while with a materially less production this season than during the previous year, cotton oil prices are apt to show an average improvement for the new year.

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foreign demands this past season for fats and meats has been the severe European drouth of the year before, the worst effect of which, in shortening the cattle and hog supplies packed abroad, has been felt since the spring months, and by reason of which it has been necessary to take from this country such enormous supplies of cattle and hog products. Besides, there has been a factor to the general market situation in that Russia, because of its political troubles, had for many products decreased exportations, and indeed has been a liberal buyer of many products on which it is usually quite independent in forcing other market situations for them.

Then again it has not only been that a satisfactory business has been done with Europe, throughout the year, in all foodstuffs. The usual largest consumers of them in this country, more particularly those at the South, have been well situated financially for full, free buying, and they have taken hog products more largely than ordinarily.

With a cotton crop in the season of 1904 and 1905 of close to 14,000,000 bales, very good and encouraging prices were secured for it, while with this year's crop probably in the neighborhood of 10,500,000 bales, it has been possible to get a line of prices for it that enables the South to be an extensive buyer in all of the Northern markets.

It may be said that not before in a score of years has the hog packing been so closely sold up in the month of December as at present. Indeed, the packers will have about all they can do to meet contracts made ahead with Europe, in combination with the other necessary requirements of foreign and home buyers, even if the hog supplies at the packing points prove, as it is expected they will, of full volume for the next two months. From statistical positions, therefore, hog products will enter upon market conditions with the new year in good shape for the selling interests, however they may be disturbed at times by possible speculations.

#### Hog Products Prices.

A good point to the hog products markets for essentially the entire season has been the unexcited character of speculation, by which the cash buyers have had the opportunity of supplying their needs with an assurance of stable market conditions. Prices for essentially everything in the hog products markets, beginning with the first of the year, have shown narrow variations in prices, and this fact has impressed buyers with confidence, while the consumers could afford to take supplies freely.

It has been a good many years since the prices have changed so little as within the year just closed. And yet, under the active conditions of consumption and the generally favorable statistical positions there has been perhaps greater reason than ordinarily for more excited speculation than has taken place. The packers have had the larger hog supplies throughout the season at prices that have, on the whole, permitted profits, yet hog prices have averaged closer to the relative values of the products than usual.

The prices for hog products stand at the close of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, only about 50 points per barrel higher for pork, from 30 to 50 points higher for lard, and 40 to 50 points higher for short ribs. Hog prices at the packing

points are about 35 points higher than a year ago.

#### Hog Products Exports.

While there was a decided increase in the export movements for the season of twelve months to November 1, 1905, yet since then the movement forward to the other side, especially to the continental markets, have shown a greater percentage of increase. From November 1, the exports are ahead of those for the corresponding time last year fully 46,300,000 pounds of lard, and nearly 18,000,000 pounds of meats, and movements forward will more largely increase these figures up to February 1.

#### Hog Packing.

The hog packing from November 1, 1904, to March 1, 1905, at all points, amounted to 10,456,000 hogs, as against 9,500,000 same time in 1903 and 1904; the packing from March 1 to December 6, 1905, was 29,950,000, against 29,850,000 same time in 1904.

#### Beef Fats.

By reason, in part, of the active situation of the hog products markets, notably for lard, on European demands, and by which compound lard has been more actively taken up than usual by the home consumers, beef fats have been liberally taken up by the manufacturing interests, and larger productions of them than those of the previous season have found a market. Indeed, the close of the year finds a very moderate accumulation, particularly of the nice grades of tallow, upon either the Eastern or Western markets, and there is a small supply of oleo stearine. The prices of tallow have not varied more than a half cent per pound for the year, and the fluctuations in the prices of oleo stearine, while greater than that, and nearer one cent per pound, still both show less than the ordinary changes in prices.

The productions of both products have been larger for the year than those of the previous year, more particularly of oleo stearine, which has been necessitated by the liberal consumption of oleo oil at high prices, and on account principally of the larger make, with needs of it, in the Dutch markets of butterine, which has had a good sale, particularly to England.

Rather more tallow than usual has been needed by the English markets, in order partly to meet more demands from continental markets and the support and general position of the foreign markets for the tallow has had some influence upon the situation for it in this country. Nevertheless, the greater proportion of the trading in the miscellaneous grades of tallow in this country has come from our home soapmaker, and for the edible greases, as well as for oleo stearine, from our home compound makers.

The hog fat markets appear to be in good shape for a satisfactory new year's business, particularly in the early part of the new year, under the present and prospective lard market developments, and the seemingly active needs of all fats by the foreign and home markets on their statistical positions and the rate of consumption, with better ability to buy than usual on the part of the foreign markets, especially upon the continent, where trade conditions have been fairly satisfactory.

The price of New York city hoghead tallow has this year been up to 4½c. and down

to 4¼c., and the market for it now is 4½c. Oleo stearine prices have been up to 9c. and as low as 8¼c., and stand at 7¾c.

#### Cottonseed Oil.

There are now about seven hundred and twenty mills in this country producing cotton oil, of which there are over 250 in Texas and the Mississippi Valley, and about 120 in Georgia, with more than 150 in the Carolinas. They produced last year (season of 1904 and 1905), crude oil sufficient to make close to 3,000,000 barrels of refined oil. This production was about 400,000 barrels greater than ever before.

The fact that this enormous production was closely sold up by the time the oil of the production of 1905 and 1906 was coming freely, shows the large increase each year of the needs of the oil for consumption, either at home or abroad.

The prices for oil have not been more than 31½c. in New York for the refined oil in the marketing of the last season's production, nor lower than 24½c., and they are now within a couple of cents per gallon of the outside prices for the season.

The large production last year was taken up because of the needs of about 1,000,000 barrels by the foreign markets, with about 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 barrels taken by the home compound markets and by the bakers, and the increased wants of the soapmakers, who took about 450,000 barrels, as well as through the miscellaneous wants, in those of the canners and for salad purposes, etc., which practically absorbed the remainder of the production.

It is because the large production of the season of 1904 and 1905 was well absorbed for consumption that a portion of the traders in oil assume that market prices for it will, for the current production, take on ultimately a better trading basis than that in the previous year. This is in consideration, as well, of the materially less production this season than that of the previous year. The reduced production this season is caused not only by a cotton crop, materially less than that of the previous year, but on account of the somewhat reserved offerings of the seed supplies, in some sections. High prices for seed, compared with the relatively low market prices for oil, have also had effect in diminishing this season's output.

There is every probability of an even larger consumption of cotton oil by the home compound makers, bakers and for salad use, this season than last. But the buying of oil by soapmakers will be less than then, and the movements to foreign markets of the soap grades of oil will show a decided decrease as against those of the previous year. However, there is likely to be as much edible oil taken by the foreign markets, as a whole, and particularly by Rotterdam, as was taken in the previous year.

The modified production of cotton oil this season would have been a more decided factor in favoring the selling interest by this time, if it had not been that a too early advance in prices through speculation based upon the cotton crop news has for some time checked normal export buying, while in the intermission Europe has substituted other oils, in some degree, for soapmaking particularly, and by which the consumption of the cotton oil would be accordingly much diminished for the season.

The home compound makers, however, have

already used more of the cotton oil than they used to the corresponding time in the previous year, because of the gradual growth of home needs, which are favored this season by the statistical position of the pure lard market.

Whatever abnormal situations prevail for the cotton oil markets just now, with possibilities for a while of fluctuating prices and perhaps a trading basis to induce export demand, and to relieve the situation of crude oil holdings, there is likely after awhile to be a more confident condition of the markets than is probable for the near future.

#### Leather.

Early in the year Armour interests secured control of the United States Leather Co., and later the Central Leather Co. was organized as a holding company. Since that time several tanneries have been purchased in various parts of the country and the new organization seems to be working smoothly and successfully.

During the latter part of the year there have been many rumors to the effect that the packers were increasing their holdings in leather interests, but so far these reports have not been substantiated.

#### Hides and Calfskins.

The hide and skin markets have been very strong throughout the year. The immense demand for leather, particularly from shoe manufacturers, has kept the supply of hides and skins below the demand and prices have accordingly been much above the average. There seems to be no prospect of an early change in these conditions and next year will probably see hide and skin prices as high as they have been in 1905.

#### Soap.

All of the packers who were previously manufacturing soap increased their output during the year and several others entered the field. The demand has been very good and prices satisfactory. Packers are beginning to realize that there is a good profit in utilizing their fats and grease in making soap, and the almost uniformly successful experience in this line will doubtless result in large extensions in this direction among the packers in the near future.

#### Canned Meats.

Owing to judicious advertising, high-class products and attractive packages, there has been a great increase in the consumption of canned meats. A large portion of the public has become educated to the merits of ready-cooked foods and the good impression made by present packinghouse canned meats will likely become a permanent one and this class of trade show growth from year to year. The closing year has been the best in the history of canned meats.

#### Other By-Products.

Casings have been scarce and held at high prices.

Fertilizer materials have been depressed on the average, due in a large measure to the short demand from the south.

Glue has been in active demand and at fair prices.

Butterine and oleomargarine have been very slightly increased in quantity of output. Prices have been slightly higher than in the previous year.

Hair and bristles have sold quickly and at profitable rates.

Pharmaceutical preparations are always sold up and furnish good returns.

The sausage output has been greatly increased, and, as usual, has brought comparatively large profits.

#### Packinghouse Expansion.

Several important new plants have been erected by "independent" packers. Only one of the big packers opened a new plant during the year, Nelson Morris & Co. starting operations in their \$2,000,000 plant at Kansas City.

The more important of the additions to the packinghouse list during 1905 were the following:

American Dressed Beef Co., Kansas City, Kans.  
American Dressed Beef and Provision Co., Kansas City, Kans.  
Nelson Morris & Co., Kansas City, Kans.  
Western Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.  
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co., New York, N. Y.  
Zehner Brothers Packing Co., Toledo, O.  
Indiana Provision Co., Indiana, Pa.  
Lee Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.  
George & Co., Baltimore, Md.  
Greenwald Brothers, Baltimore, Md.  
Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, O.  
East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.  
Sullivan Beef Co., Detroit, Mich.  
International Packing Co., Chihuahua, Mexico.

#### Enlargements and Refittings.

All of the larger companies and many of the smaller ones have made important additions to their plants and throughout the country new branches and provision houses have been installed. The most costly of the packinghouse additions were the following: Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., new beef cooler, lard refinery and sausage factory, Chicago, Ill. New smoke-house and sausage plant at Kansas City, Kans.

Oklahoma City Packing Co., capacity more than doubled, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Swift & Company, additions to plant, St. Joseph, Mo. New wholesale markets at Chicago, Ill., and Allegheny, Pa.

Armour & Company, beef capacity increased, Sioux City, Ia. Additions to plant, Chicago, Ill.

Alton Packing Co., Alton, Ill., hog killing department enlarged.

Cudahy Packing Co., capacity increased, Sioux City, Ia.

National Packing Co., old plant repaired and rebuilt, Hutchinson, Kans.

Morris & Co., additions built to new plant, Kansas City, Kans.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., plant destroyed by fire rebuilt and enlarged, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

#### Fires.

The trade has been comparatively free from fires during the year. There have been a few which involved large losses but there have been no million-dollar blazes. The more serious conflagrations were:

Fresno Meat Co., plant at Fresno, Cal.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., parts of plants at Kansas City and Chicago.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., almost entire plant at Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Arbogast & Bastian, entire plant at Allentown, Pa.

Nelson Morris & Co., wholesale meat market at Allegheny, Pa.

Swift & Company, part of plant at St. Joseph, Mo.

Virginia Packing Co., entire plant at Richmond, Va.

All of these have been rebuilt or rebuilding is under way.

#### Items of the Year.

The National Live Stock Association was divided and a new organization, the American Stock Growers Association, formed by dissatisfied former members.

The cottonseed oil mill men of Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana formed State associations.

Samuel McClean, Jr., president of the National Packing Co., died.

The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers held a very successful first annual meeting.

The National Food Manufacturer's Association was organized to secure a reasonable "pure food" law from Congress.

Officers and employes of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. were fined \$25,000 for alleged rebating.

President's message called particular attention to private car lines, but was otherwise of little interest to the trade.

Several packers were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City on the charge of accepting rebates from railroads.

Packers added about 3,300 tons to the daily capacity of their refrigerating machines and retail butchers added about 700 tons to the same class of equipment.

#### BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Official figures of the imports of meat and produce into Great Britain during the first 11 months of 1905 show that importations of fresh beef amounted to 4,531,824 cwts., compared to 4,050,555 cwts. in the same period of 1904. Of the shipments for 1905 Argentina led with 2,280,714 cwts., against 2,043,371 cwts. from the United States and the balance scattering. Imports of mutton amounted to 3,531,663 cwts., against 3,271,716 cwts. for the same time in 1904. New Zealand provided 1,495,503 cwts. and Argentina 1,351,270 cwts. Pork imports amounted to 439,274 cwts., against 532,135 cwts. for the same period of 1904. Of this the United States furnished 113,393 cwts., while there were 274,220 cwts. of Dutch pork sent in. Bacon imports were 5,042,810 cwts., against 4,981,055 cwts. for 1904. The United States shipped 2,478,651 cwts. of this, while Denmark furnished 1,361,484 cwts. and Canada 1,127,438 cwts.

#### ARGENTINA SENT CHRISTMAS BEEF.

For the second consecutive year Argentina appeared in the London market as a rival of the United States in furnishing Christmas beef. Improved express steamer service makes it possible to get refrigerated beef to the British markets from Argentina in good shape, and last year's consignment of holiday meat was said to be of fine quality. This season's shipment is said to have equalled anything sent from the United States.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Home Poultry and Dairy Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to raise and deal in fowls, poultry, etc., with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are George A. Young and M. P. Link of Allegheny, Pa., and R. B. Cushing of New York.

The plant of the Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company at Goshen, Ind., which was offered for sale by the receiver on Dec. 16, was not purchased, the president, J. J. Burns, having notified all bidders that he would contest their right to use his trade marks, dyes, etc.

F. W. Carlisle & Company of Saginaw, Mich., are completing the improvements and additions to their tannery on North Washington avenue, which have been in progress for some time, and when finished the capacity of the plant will be doubled. The capital of the company has also been increased.

S. J. Barnet and L. J. Barnet of Lynn, Mass., and Lewis Adler of Rochester, N. Y., have incorporated the firm of J. S. Barnet & Sons with \$100,000 capital, to deal in hides and skins.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger have acquired the property which adjoins that recently purchased by them at New Haven, Conn. The addition of the new portion gives them a site 50 x 140 feet on which they will erect a building covering the entire space, two stories in height.

Samuel M. and George B. M. Hess of Philadelphia, Pa., Frank B. Pierce and Charles A. Voetsch of New York, and Charles N. King of Jersey City have incorporated the firm of S. M. Hess & Bro., Inc., of 243 Washington street, Jersey City, N. J., with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture fertilizers, phosphates, glues, bone black and chemicals.

The new tannery plant which the Indiana Leather Company is building at Silver street, Louisville, Ky., is fast nearing completion and it is expected to have it in operation soon after the first of the year.

The business of the Cudahy Packing Company at Anniston, Ala., whose branch house was damaged by fire on Dec. 16, will not be interrupted on that account. D. K. Miller, the manager, has opened an office at West Tenth street in the Howle Mercantile building, he having saved several carloads of meat, which were on the tracks waiting to be unloaded.

The Rehfeld Packing Company, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in sausage casings and butchers' supplies by Herman Rehfeld and Herman Silbermann, of New York city, and Max Silbermann, of Bensonhurst, N. Y. The capital stock is \$5,000.

The Chicago Tanning Company, of Chicago, Ill., will remove early in January to its new quarters at Nos. 53 and 55 Dayton street. The building it will occupy is a four-story and basement, 50x100 feet, and having a daily capacity of 100 dozen glove sheep. Guy L. Hickox is in charge of the plant.

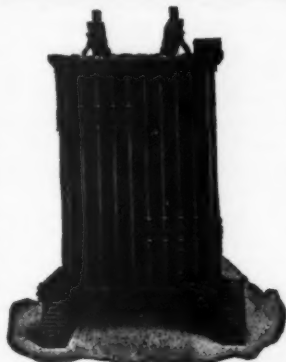
The packer and country hide departments of the United States Leather Company in Chicago, Ill., have removed to the new building recently erected for the accommodation of these branches, at Thirty-seventh and South Morgan streets, near the Union Stock yards.

The Colonial Leather Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been incorporated under Illinois laws, with \$50,000 capital stock, to manufacture leather goods by Samuel K. Cohen, Jacob K. Cohen and Milton E. Falker. Its tannery, at 624 Hubbard street, Milwaukee, which comprises some 10,000 square feet of floor space, commenced operations on December 11.

The new plant of the Columbus Packing Company of Columbus, O., which is under construction, will be ready for operation by the middle of February next. In connection with the plant a fertilizer factory is being erected.

Bennett Brothers, of West Albany, N. Y., are erecting a large building to be used as a store house for lard and grease, hides and tallow, also a rendering department and smoke house.

## A New Departure in Economizers



**Staggered Pipes** which break up the gas currents and compel rapid transfer of heat.

**Metal-to-Metal Joints**—no gaskets—readily accessible yet permanently tight.

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Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc. 555

The Sullivan Beef Company, of Detroit, Mich., is erecting a new cattle barn and stock yards in addition to its new packing-house now under construction. A 50-ton ice machine will also be installed.

Several Indianapolis capitalists are seeking a location in Evansville, Ind., for the establishment of a large refrigerating and packing plant there.

The Houston Packing Company, of Houston, Tex., has leased the first floor and basement at Lake and McNeil streets, Shreveport, La.

The London Stock Yards and Abattoir Company, of London, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 to operate a packing house and cold storage plant.

The plant of the Independent Cotton Oil Company at Columbus, Miss., is nearing completion, and will be ready to begin operations by January 1. Sam Kaye is president and manager of the plant.

The Hundred and Four Cattle Company of Fort Worth and Yoakum County, Tex., has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock for the purpose of raising, buying and selling livestock. Edward F. Swift, Frank A. Fowler, C. F. Stevenson and Frank Donnelly, of Chicago, Ill., and Thomas D. Ross and Joseph B. Goggins, of Fort Worth, Tex., are the incorporators.

The Economy Soap Company has been incorporated under Delaware laws with \$100,000 capital stock to manufacture soaps, soap powders, chemical and toilet articles and cleansing fluids. The incorporators are all of Chicago, Ill.

The Louisville Abattoir Company, of Louisville, Ky., previously reported organized, has secured a site on which to erect a plant. The main building to be two stories high, 100 x 200 feet.

The Greene County Oil Company of Union Point, Ga., will build a cottonseed oil refinery, to be ready next season. R. F. Bryan is president.

### LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Rising Star, Tex.—The Rising Star Electric Light Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to supply ice, light and power, by H. E. and W. E. Anderson and W. A. McSpadden.

Teutopolis, Ill.—The Star Creamery Company has been incorporated by H. H. Hardick, J. L. Runde and B. Niemeyer. The capital is \$4,800.

Peoria, Ill.—Otto Koch, William Schurman and Thomas H. Detweiler have incorporated the Planters' Ice Company, with \$16,000 capital, to manufacture ice.

Charleston, S. C.—The Mutual Ice and Cold Storage Company has decided to erect an entire new plant, the increasing of the capital stock to \$200,000 having been voted.

Wheeling, W. Va.—A. A. Fondan, of Detroit, Mich., and associates, it is rumored, will organize a company with \$250,000 capital to erect and operate a brewery.

New Orleans, La.—The American Ice Company, recently incorporated, has leased the Crystal Ice Manufacturing Company's plant of 120-ton capacity, which will be improved and operated. About \$15,000 will be expended.

Forrest City, Ark.—The Forrest City Ice and Power Company will enlarge its plant and install machinery, including a 100-horse power boiler.

Whistler, Ala.—C. H. Bostwick & Son can give information in regard to the organization of a company for the establishment of a proposed ice plant and laundry.

Esopus, N. Y.—The New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$2,000,000 capital stock by Conrad Kramp, A. H. T. Banzhaf and L. J. McGoldrick, of New York, N. Y.

### THE LAST BUFFALO MEAT.

Kansans had their last taste of Christmas buffalo beef this year, according to reports from that state. Buffalo Jones, the Texas ranchman, brought sixteen carcasses of buffalo and catalo to Kansas butchers with the information that this was about the last of the supply. The few remaining buffalo are to be preserved as curiosities and there will be no more for slaughter, nor will there be any further attempts at breeding the catalo, or cross between buffalo and cattle.

### JOY MORTON INJURED.

Joy Morton, of Chicago, who was spending the holidays at the Morton home at Nebraska City, Neb., was thrown from a horse while attempting a high hurdle and rendered unconscious. At last reports he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and his condition was critical.



## PACKERS' IMMUNITY HEARING POSTPONED

The trial of the immunity issues advanced by the packers under Federal indictment at Chicago has been set for January 9. The securing of a jury occupied nearly two weeks, and the twelfth man was not found until the end of last week, just before the holidays. The beginning of the hearing of evidence was therefore put off until after New Year's. The jurors were permitted to return to their homes for the holidays, but were followed by secret service men to see that they had no communication with outsiders.

The make-up of the jury which will decide whether the packers were entitled to immunity under the law is as follows: Joseph G. Walker, carpenter and farmer, Mendota; George Rupright, carpenter, Mount Carroll; P. K. Cross, real estate dealer, Morris; George W. Mundie, real estate dealer, Earlville; R. B. Graham, retired farmer, Sycamore; John W. Miller, stock raiser, Savanna; M. J. Helm, furniture storage house proprietor, Chicago; Walter H. Loomis, real estate dealer, Sycamore; Robert C. Smith, printer, Rockford; Gerald Pearce, farmer, Yorkville; Henry Winsor, farmer, Waupanese; John S. Lee, dairy farmer, Elgin. There were 200 veniremen summoned. Eleven of the eighty-two examined were peremptorily challenged by the government and eight by the packers.

Attorneys for the packers will endeavor to prove, by their own witnesses, by Commissioner Garfield himself, and by documentary evidence, the following facts:

That two months before the Grand Jury went into session Commissioner Garfield secured statements from the defendants on the fresh meat and by-product business which were later submitted to Attorney-General William H. Moody, of the Department of Justice, and used in the indictment.

That letters of instructions sent to E. Dana Durand and T. M. Robertson, Garfield's chief assistants in investigating the beef industry, contain instructions to coerce the packers into making statements.

The private information not secured for the purpose of publication by Garfield was really secured by him for the use of the Department of Justice and was used by that department in returning the indictment, and that part of the evidence is included in the indictment. This is to be shown by comparing parts of the indictment with documentary matter produced by Garfield under the subpoena.

Commenting on the outcome of this unusual proceeding, an officer of one of Chicago's leading industrial concerns is quoted as follows: "If the immunity plea made by the packers fails to protect them from criminal prosecution no corporation is safe in giving information to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the law which created it should be repealed. The action of the Department of Justice in the Santa Fe rebate case practically destroyed public confidence in the integrity of that branch of the Government, and that last vestige of

confidence in and respect for it will be wiped away if it is proved in court that it used Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations to get evidence on which to base criminal prosecution. Such proof would place the Department of Commerce and Labor on the same plane as the Department of Justice."

## FARMERS' TRUST ANNOUNCED.

A farmers' trust covering a dozen states and territories and aiming to handle all farm products including meats as well as grain and produce, is said to have been organized. Reports state that it is the intention of this organization to enter the packing field.

A dispatch from Sterling, Ill., states that F. E. Andrews, attorney for the National Farmers' Exchange, announces that the amalgamation of the National Farmers' Exchange and the American Farmers' Union is about perfected. It is claimed that the new organization will be the greatest society of farmers in the United States.

The National Farmers' Exchange operates on the plan of the so-called trusts. It does extensive business in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas, owning and operating several hundred elevators. The American Farmers' Union has an extensive membership in Texas, New Mexico, Nevada and Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The National Exchange is capitalized at \$100,000,000.

Need a good man? Keep an eye on page 48.

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## THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

### CHAPTER V.—COMPARISON OF THE PRICES OF CATTLE AND OF DRESSED BEEF.

(Continued from last week.)

#### II. BEEF.

##### Description and classification of dressed beef.

The principal product in the slaughter of cattle is beef. Beef appears in trade in several distinct forms. The principal commodity is dressed beef, i. e., fresh beef in carcasses, sides, etc., but there is an immense amount that goes into trade in other forms, especially frozen, canned, and cured meat. It is with dressed beef, however, that we are concerned here.

The carcass of beef when shipped to market is generally sent in mixed carload lots with some gradation as to quality. These methods of distinction take the form of a simple classification, such as fancy, prime, choice, good, fair, or medium, etc., or, more simply still, by letters, such as A, B, C, D, etc. Such terms have no very constant value, and the grade described as "prime" in one carload lot might be called "good" in another. As a commodity in trade, however, dressed beef does not show quite so wide a variety in classification as the live animal. Generally the inferior animals slaughtered have been sent to the canning factory, so that dressed beef comes from the better part only of the slaughter.

Beef in the wholesale market is also distinguished according as the whole or a part of the carcass is sold. Most of it is sold to retailers as carcasses or sides, but a considerable amount is sold in the shape of quarters and in cuts from the different parts of the carcass, e. g., loin, rib, round, rump, chuck, brisket, clod, etc. In the case of quarters or particular cuts the prices per pound for beef from the same carcass vary greatly with the quality of the meat contained therein.

When the live animal is converted into finished products the latter must be sold according to their market value, which will depend essentially on their intrinsic utility, and not on the cost of the raw material. In fact, the value and cost of the raw material is practically determined by the value of the products. The buyer, however, is not always able to divine the real selling value of the raw material, and consequently the selling value of the products must be subsequently compared with the prices paid for cattle in order to determine the accuracy of the judgment of the cattle buyer.

Unfortunately, the relation between cost of individual bunches or classes of cattle and the selling price of the products, particularly dressed beef, is not generally recorded in such a manner as to make possible these comparisons with much exactness and detail. To keep complete records for all cattle by which accurate comparison of the cost of different kinds and grades of cattle and the prices of the corresponding grades of beef, so that, for example, the native steer product could be followed into the meat market, would entail an enormous bookkeeping expense on the part of the packers.

The packers themselves, owing to the lack of a record of this kind, must judge of results, in a rough manner, from the differences

between costs and selling prices on specific lots of dressed beef shipped to different points. They naturally hope to get a satisfactory margin on each lot of stuff shipped. In this way costs help to fix the selling prices, and if the market of sale were of a quasi-monopoly character it would be possible for them to do this to a certain extent, irrespective of the intrinsic utility of the commodity used.

For the present comparison of beef and cattle prices the point to be emphasized is this, that while it is possible to show great variations in the raw material (live cattle), it is not possible, statistically, to follow these distinctions into the beef market, because the necessary record is not available.

#### Sources of Supply of Beef.

The sources of beef supply in the domestic market may be distinguished as (1) packers' beef, provided by concerns which do a shipping business; (2) local slaughter. Just what proportion the chief Western packers probably supply is discussed in Chapter III. Probably they furnish less than one-half of the fresh beef of the country. Most of this comes from the Western packing points in a refrigerated condition, and this is the kind of beef known in trade as Western beef. There is, of course, a considerable amount of refrigerated beef produced by large local slaughterers in large consuming points in the East, etc., who handle products in essentially the same manner as the large packers. The imports of beef are insignificant, and probably there is no importation of dressed beef at all.

It is impossible to give the sources of beef in statistical form, because the amount of the local slaughter can not be reduced to this basis. It is impracticable also to give the total amount of dressed beef slaughtered by the large packers. In some cases their books do not show these facts, except in detailed form. The nearest approach to a determination of the beef supply is the number of cattle slaughtered, but of course a very considerable proportion of the cattle are destined for the production of canned and cured meats. This proportion differs for different packers, and also from time to time for the same packer. For beef supply, therefore, in default of better material, the figures concerning the supply of cattle are the best basis.

#### Beef Markets.

In the packing industry the wholesale markets for beef, in contrast to the markets for cattle, are very numerous and widely distributed. This is a necessary circumstance, because the technical conditions of the fresh-meat industry require that the business of distribution for the bulk of the trade should be undertaken by the packers themselves. This is due particularly to the fact that fresh meat must be dispatched in refrigerator cars and icing plants must be supplied on the main routes of traffic, for which an elaborate equipment is required. Hence the wholesale beef trade is transacted at a great num-

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ber of localities, including many small towns, instead of at the places of production, or at general market centers, such as New York.

The general market for beef may be divided into two parts, (1) domestic, (2) foreign. The foreign market, though of some importance, does not require special consideration here; almost all the dressed beef exported goes to the United Kingdom. The domestic trade of the large packers shows a very uneven development in different parts of the country. It is not possible from the statistical material available to delimit this distribution precisely.

It is nevertheless well known that the main part of their business is in the region east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac, that their business in the South is comparatively light, as also in the corn belt and in the Far West. This follows partly from the above-mentioned circumstances regarding the density of population. It is worth while, therefore, to note the distribution of population in this connection. In 1900 the distribution of population by States was as follows:

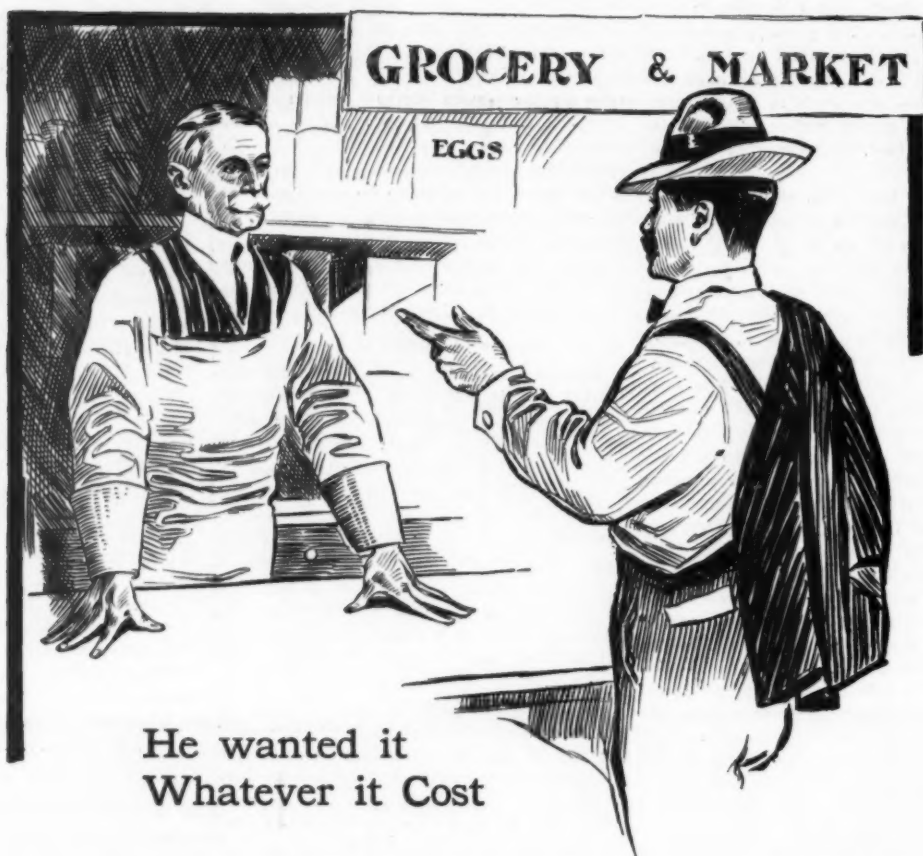
	P. C.	Population. total.
North of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi (a) .....	38,405,053	50.5
South of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi (b) .....	16,618,458	21.9
West of the Mississippi (c) .....	20,971,062	27.6
Totals .....	75,994,573	100.0
(a) Not including Minnesota east of the Mississippi.		
(b) Not including Louisiana east of the Mississippi.		
(c) Including all of Minnesota and Louisiana.		

Keeping in mind these facts regarding the distribution of population, the following statement of an officer of one of the largest dressed-beef packing companies shows where most all of the beef is sold so far as the domestic market is concerned. The domestic beef markets for the large packers are described by Mr. E. F. Swift, as follows:

#### Statement of Mr. Swift.

"Generally speaking, I should say that New England receives a very large proportion of dressed beef from the Western packing centers, and the farther west you come the smaller the proportion supplied by the Western packers. Possibly the proportion decreases from about 65 per cent. in New England to 10 per cent. in a great many points in Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado and Montana. Possibly the Western packers supply 40 per cent. of the beef consumed in the Southern States. When I speak of the proportion of the beef supply furnished by the Western packers I include the consumption not merely of the towns, but of the rural districts. I think to a considerable extent the rural districts use Western dressed beef in some parts of the country. The refrigerated beef is preferred by a great many, and in many rural districts they do not refriger-

(Continued on page 30.)



### He wanted it Whatever it Cost

This is a true story. Recently a laboring man, on his way to work, stopped in a Boston grocery store and asked for a strip of Swift's PREMIUM Bacon. They had none just then, but would have it for him as he passed from work that night.

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## PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY

The summary of this year's happenings in our trades, as printed in the columns of this issue, indicates sufficiently that prosperity and happiness do not necessarily go together. The meat, provision and allied trades have been fairly prosperous in 1905, as they well may be in a land overflowing with prosperity, the thriving population of which depends principally on these trades for necessary food and other indispensable articles. But they were not happy, because a misguided public opinion continued to cloud them with inherent connection with trusts and monopolies. An honest and honorable occupation was by perversion of facts and sentiments turned into a malodorous craft, loaded with suspicion and even adversity by the public.

On the eve of 1906 The National Provisioner wishes to the trades of which it is the recognized representative not only another still more prosperous, but also a Happy New Year. Public opinion must sooner or later come to the conclusion that there is no other important trade in existence where competition is easier, more frequent and more powerful than in our trades; that it is less possible to raise prices beyond the natural limits of demand and supply in our trades than in any other; that the profits in our

trades are earned legitimately by hard and brainy work, to the exclusion of any extortion, and finally that upright business honesty was and is the very basis of success in these trades. Public opinion will and must come to such conclusions, and then our trades will, after years of undeserved stigma, again be not only prosperous but happy. Join hands with The National Provisioner to accomplish this result.

## COTTONSEED PUBLICITY

A significant step was that recently taken by the executive committee of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association when it decided to suspend the collection of dues for the benefit of the Bureau of Publicity of the association, and ordered the refunding to members of all dues already paid in for that purpose. The action meant the suspension of the publicity plans of the association for the year, and the stoppage of a work which, if it had been given financial support by the interests to be benefitted, would have been of the greatest advantage to the cotton seed oil and products industries. It was a backward step, evidently forced on the committee by the attitude of the association's membership toward the publicity plan.

The establishment and building up of a home market for cotton seed products was the chief object of the publicity plan. At the New Orleans convention the matter was thoroughly thrashed out, and more than one method rejected before a conclusion was arrived at. It was decided to impose additional annual dues, proportioned according to the interest of the particular member, for the support of a bureau which was not only to let the people of this country know the value of cotton seed oil and cotton seed meal and other cotton seed products, but also to look after cotton seed interests abroad. A committee on publicity was selected from among the ablest members of the association, full of enthusiasm for their cause, and all that remained was the providing of the necessary funds. But the members of the association apparently did not desire to contribute to such a cause.

It may be that the immense export demand for cotton seed oil and meal and other products is sufficient to consume our output. If the crushers and refiners and others interested hold this view, then development of the home market is not a necessity, and money spent in teaching the American people the value of cotton seed oil and other cotton seed products is money wasted. But it would seem, in view of the very strong popular prejudice now existing against cotton seed oil as a cooking and table oil and for all food purposes, and the prevalent misconception of the value of cotton seed meal for stock feeding, that a little money spent in correcting

these manifest misapprehensions would be a very good thing for the whole industry.

## PREPARING FOR WAR

Cable reports from Berlin state that all classes of trade which may be affected by a break in the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, are completing their preparations for a vigorous tariff war. Hopes of an early arrangement for reciprocity are universally abandoned abroad, while very little of such hope is entertained on this side of the Atlantic. Large stocks of supplies in goods which may be practically embargoed are laid in by German dealers, and some American manufacturers have even started to invest in European plants outside of Germany, but within the territory of more favored nations, with the idea of establishing regular factories. There is little doubt that reciprocal undertakings are being meanwhile carried out in the United States, also large lines of German products which will be seriously affected by the prospective conditions are being continually shipped to the United States, and the establishment of factories by Germans, which has been going on in a lively fashion since the inauguration of the Dingley tariff, is undoubtedly accelerated in this country.

It may be therefore expected that for some little time to come provident importers in both countries may reap quite considerable profits at the expense of consumers, who will be severely taxed by increased tariff rates. After all, the people have to pay for such arrangements, like Chinese tariffs and commercial wars. Our tariff makers and the German Agrarians care very little what the lambs suffer by their fleecing.

## PACKERS AND HIDE DUTY

To accede to the request of certain selfish interests that the duty on hides be removed, Congress will have to open for possible amendment every item in every schedule of the Dingley act. That would mean one or more clamorous demands for desired changes from every member of Congress. Thousands of amendments would be fired at the existing tariff law. Congress itself quakes at the thought of such a torrent of words, resolutions, delegations, readings, committee considerations, editorials and clash of conflicting interests. From all appearances Congress will "stand pat" on the tariff.

But right here be it said that the packers would not oppose removal of the duty. Further, that the big packers do not control either the hide or leather business. Every small packer, slaughterer and tanner is having a hand in the situation, and together these latter are an immensely stronger factor than all of the interests centering at Chicago.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### PRESERVING BUTTER FATS.

Cream is heated on a water bath for a sufficiently long time to destroy the organisms which cause the butter to become rancid, etc. After cooling, the cream is inoculated with cultures of lactic acid bacteria and churned. The butter obtained is washed and worked with sterilized water and then stored in hermetically closed tins, preferably in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide.

### POTASH.

Potash as a constituent of fertilizers exists in a number of forms, but chiefly as chloride and as sulphate. All forms are freely soluble in water and are believed to be nearly, if not quite, equally available, but it has been found that the chlorides may injuriously affect the quality of tobacco, potatoes and certain other crops. The chief sources of potash are the potash salts of Stassfurt, Germany; kainit, sylvanite, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash and magnesia. Wood ashes and cotton hull ashes are also sources of potash. The potash in them is in the form of carbonate.

### REDUCING OLEIC TO STEARIC ACID.

Some experiments have been carried out in Denmark on the electrolytic reduction of free oleic acid in hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid solution. Ten grams of oleic acid dissolved in 150 c.c. of alcohol and 3 c.c. of dilute sulphuric acid were used with a nickel wire cathode, a diaphragm and a platinum anode dipping into sulphuric acid. With an E. M. F. of 20 volts and a current of 1.35 amperes, a good yield of stearic acid was obtained at 32 deg. C. In an alcoholic sulphuric acid solution the best yields were obtained with the smaller proportions of acids. The yields are better in presence of hydrochloric acid than with sulphuric acid. It is preferable to add the acid drop by drop during the electrolysis in order to avoid too great an increase of P. D. With increasing current-density the yield of stearic acid decreases; the temperature is without influence.

### SAUSAGE SCALES.

It is seldom that the scales in the average sausage factory receive the attention and care they should. It is too often taken for granted that they are always correct. With unreliable or faulty scales, it is a very easy matter to suffer great losses by unknowingly giving overweight in sales. A scale weighing light occasions much trouble and annoyance, and lays the seller open to the suspicion of dishonest dealing. Serious consequences are avoided by having all the scales periodically examined and overhauled and also very frequently tested by standard weights.

The steam and large amount of moisture usually present in every sausage factory, constantly enveloping the scales, have a tendency to rust their bearings, thereby causing these to work stiffly. This accumulation of rust, if not removed, soon impairs the accuracy of all scales. The steel bearings of all platform scales exposed to the action of water or brine, should have an impervious coating applied to them. This should be painted on sufficiently thin to allow the usual free working of these

parts. A small outlay for occasional overhauling will prove in the end to be a profitable investment.

### NEW BENZINE SOAP PROCESS.

An English process for a detergent soap lately patented is described as follows: This invention (Eng. Pat. 1,292, 1905) relates to a process enabling the incorporation of a large proportion of benzine in soap, so as to obtain a product having very considerable detergent power. First the benzine is emulsionized by treatment with mucilage extracted from linseed, quince seeds, roots of marshmallow, gum arabic, isinglass, or other mucilaginous products. To enable a large proportion of benzine to be introduced in the emulsion a small quantity of mucilage is shaken more or less violently with the liquid, which is added in successive doses. There is obtained in this way a pasty mass consisting almost entirely of the benzine employed, this feature being of great importance. This mass is then mixed, say, by stirring, with the soap before it is poured into the cooling frame or may be mixed therewith in the cooling frame while still in liquid condition.

The improved process makes it possible to obtain a homogeneous soap containing up to 75 per cent. of benzine which can neither separate nor evaporate. Such soap has considerable detergent properties, and may be employed hot or cold for cleaning purposes generally and for removing the grease from tissues or fabrics, and from paintings. It may also be used for the toilet. The invention consists in the combination of the two steps whereby first an emulsion is formed of benzine and mucilage consisting almost entirely of benzine, and this emulsion is then added to the soap while still liquid so as to form a soap absolutely homogeneous and having a high percentage of benzine. This effect is not obtained by adding mucilage to the soap paste with the view of forming a vehicle for the benzine subsequently added, and the inventor makes no claim to such a process.

### JAPANESE FISH OIL.

This oil, which is used for making soap and candles, is produced on the island of Yesso, the Ava peninsula near Yokohama, in Cambodia, Tonkin, and Cochin China. The fish from which it is extracted, a kind of sardine, is boiled in water in large sheet iron pans, the oil being skimmed off with flat ladles at the end of about four hours. The oil consists of about 30 parts of solid fats and 70 of oil. When the catch of fish is abundant and labor scarce, the fish are simply piled up in heaps and left to rot, the oil then running out by itself, and the residue being boiled or pressed; the product has a brown color and an evil smell.

Pressed fish oil contains a larger proportion (about 5 per cent. more) than that extracted by boiling. The oil is packed into soft wood casks, lined with waterproof paper, and in this condition is shipped to Yokohama for refining. This operation consists in warming the mass to 60 and 80 deg. C. in cast iron pans for an hour, whereupon it is run off into wooden vats, where it separates into three layers; an upper stratum of liquid oil, an intermediate one of solid fat, and an

under layer consisting of water with albuminoids and other matters in suspension. The oil layer is drawn off into casks, the fat being broken up, melted, filtered, and run into boxes, where it sets. The oil is further refined by warming it slowly in a water-jacketed deep copper vessel, and then cooling it down to 12 and 15 deg. C.

In this case also two layers are formed, the upper one being then drawn off, heated to 100 deg. C. in a water-jacketed pan, and treated with 1 per cent. of caustic soda, with which it is well mixed by stirring. This forms with the fatty acids a brown soap, which dissolves in the excess of oil to a clear solution, devoid of color. The oil is finally filtered. The aforesaid second layer (fat) is melted by steam in wooden vats, and when the temperature has reached 100 deg. C., 2 per cent. of hydrochloric acid or tartaric acid is added, the whole being stirred up well and left to cool. The product is said to serve all the purposes of lard.

### NEW PATENTS.

12,421. Apparatus for purifying, sterilizing and aging liquids. Robert C. Turner, Columbus, Ohio, assignor of one-half to Clarence E. Turner, Columbus, Ohio. An apparatus comprising two or more separate vessels having spouts or outlets near their tops and arranged to discharge from one into the other, a metallic funnel constituting an electrode, arranged to discharge above the liquid-level of the vessel and a metallic piece also constituting an electrode in each of said vessels, and conductors of electricity attached to such electrodes.

807,055. Centrifugal separator. John J. Berrigan, East Orange, N. J., assignor to Francis J. Arend, New York, N. Y., and John Bernstrom, Stockholm, Sweden. In a machine for separating solids and liquids, a rotary separating vessel, a liquid-escape conduit opening into the interior of said vessel between its circumferential wall and axis of rotation and extending at an angle to the axis of said vessel, and means for conveying solid material in a direction longitudinally of said vessel from inlet to outlet.

806,920. Filter. Giordano Rossi, Milan, Italy. A filter comprising a vessel, a filter-bag, a supporting-ring located within the edge of the filter-bag, and a packing-ring U-shaped in cross-section and embracing the edge of the filter-bag and the supporting-ring.

807,408. Cooling and drying apparatus. Frederick A. Wegner and Jesse D. Bourdeau, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Cereal Machinery and Production Company, Limited, Windsor, Canada, a corporation of Canada. The combination with a tilting receptacle, of means for normally maintaining said receptacle in a horizontal position, a perforated plate supported within said receptacle above the bottom thereof upon which the material is received, a coupling communicating with and projecting downwardly from the bottom of the receptacle, a conduit terminating in a fixed coupling adapted to be engaged by the coupling on said receptacle, and exhausting mechanism communicating with said conduit.

### OPENINGS FOR GOOD MEN.

Are you a packinghouse man in search of a good job at the right salary? Watch page 48.



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### MECHANICAL DRAFT EQUIPMENT.

Experience has shown that in handling hot gases with a fan, as in a plant producing induced draft for boilers, it is impossible to give the fan shaft a suitable bearing at the inlet side. A bearing here would necessarily be

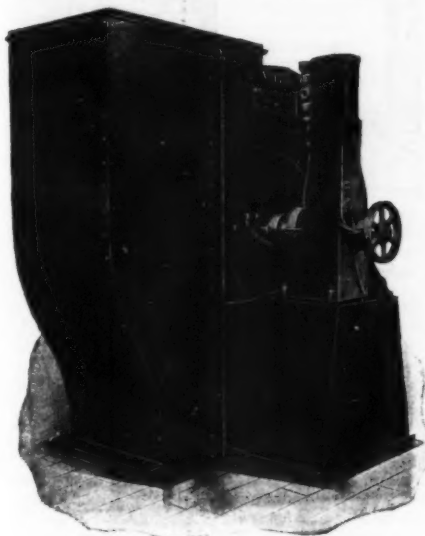


FIGURE 1—ENGINE AND BLOWER.

situated in the inlet area and would be constantly surrounded by hot flue gases. Much better results have been obtained by the use of an over-hung wheel, having in addition to the two engine bearings a bearing on the engine side of the fan, but none on the inlet side.

The usual form of construction, that is, providing for a third bearing separate from the engine, has, however, given trouble from the fact that this bearing cannot readily be lined up with the two engine bearings. In figure 1 is shown a new method of construction which overcomes this trouble. All three journal boxes are cast in the engine frame

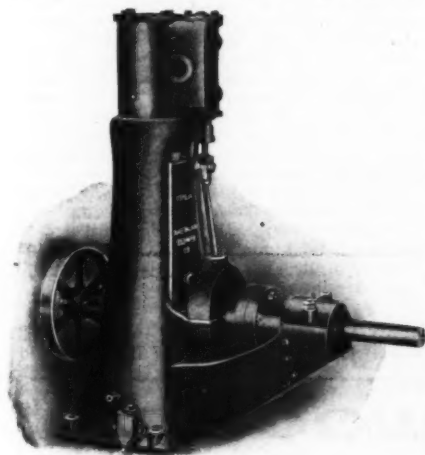


FIGURE 2—JOURNAL BOXES CAST IN ENGINE FRAME.

(figure 2) and can all be bored with the same boring bar. Thus it is impossible for them to be out of line. The fan bearing is water cooled and ring oiled. From the fact that all bearings are bored at once, a self-aligning bearing, such as would otherwise be necessary, is not required here, still further simplifying the arrangement. In addition

to these points, it will be noticed that the bearing is supported by the engine bed and not by the housing of the fan as would otherwise be the case. This simplifies the construction by doing away with the additional bracing usually found on fan housings.

The wheel (figure 3) is varied somewhat from the ordinary construction. In place of the usual three spiders, is substituted one heavier one, built of I beams cast into the hub. The blades are braced upon each other as shown in cut. The wheel constructed in this manner has been shown to be fully as strong and rigid as the ordinary three spider form.

By the use of a single spider the necessity for more than one hub on the shaft is obviated. In this manner the load of the wheel is concentrated upon a comparatively short length of shaft. Moreover, with the deep cone in the casing, as shown in figure 1, and the fan bearing sitting far in as it does, the load of the fan is placed very near to the fan bearing. In fact, the bearing is included within the width of the fan blades. This point is of great importance, since, were the fan of the ordinary three spindle design, the center of gravity would be some distance out from the bearing and there would be the tendency



FIGURE 3—THE FAN WHEEL.

of the shaft to move on the fan bearing as a fulcrum and cause an upward thrust in the engine and on the engine journal caps. With the single spider this trouble is not encountered.

The engine is of the enclosed type, oiled by a recently devised pump which distributes copious streams of oil all over all of the reciprocating and revolving parts, even lubricating the eccentric outside of the frame. Tests in actual practice have proven that it will run

several months without oiling or adjustment.

This outfit is manufactured by the American Blower Company of Detroit, Mich., from whom further information and prices may be obtained.

### REVIVAL OF CLARET.

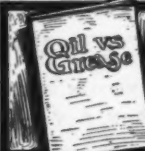
Claret, so people in the wine trade tell you, is a returning vogue; and is elbowing on one side other wines—more particularly Moselles and hocks—which for a season threatened a serious rivalry with the beautiful wines of Bordeaux. A few years ago the medical profession was of the opinion that the German white wines were better for gouty and rheumatic people than were the clarets, because (as they thought) they contained less acid. But since then it has become apparent from hundreds of analyses and scientific investigations that the facts are just the other way round, and that the Bordeaux wines contain less acid than the German wines—while only a few months ago The Lancet pointed out the benefits that would accrue from the more general consumption of sound wines of this kind. The family doctor who would nowadays suggest hocks or Moselles in place of a good claret of even the humbler growths would be hard to find.

Given the slightest impetus in the shape of ordinary business methods, clarets at the present day would come into their own again. For ten years or so, from about 1880 to 1890, phylloxera, oidium, and other diseases ravaged the French vineyards. But by grafting hardy American vines on to the French plants these diseases were effectually rooted out, and now the French plants are not only free from blemish, but have gradually recovered entirely their old character, yielding excellent vintage and very large amounts.

Nowhere else in the world can there be produced such red wine as in the favored regions of Bordeaux. California and Australia are training on certainly, and are turning out fair wines now; but the concatenation of circumstances which exist in Bordeaux—the soil, the climate, the enormous periods of cultivation which the vines have undergone—establishes the French clarets in a class by themselves.—London Mail.

### INSULATING REFRIGERATOR CARS.

Neponset insulating paper is to be used in the new Santa Fe and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger refrigerator cars being constructed by the American Car & Foundry Company of Chicago.



**New Light On an Old Subject.**  
**AN INTERESTING TREATISE**  
**ON GREASE LUBRICATION.**  
 FREE ON REQUEST. SEND FOR IT.  
 JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

**Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms**  
**With Formaldehyde Solution**  
**PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York**



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION



"The way to **MAKE SURE** of having dry insulation is to use paper the fibres of which are thoroughly saturated with a water-repelling composition."

## Giant Papers

"Make Sure"  
INSULATION

Manufactured Solely by

**The Standard Paint Co.**

100 William Street, New York

CHICAGO OFFICES:  
188-190 Madison Street

Every fibre of Giant Insulating Papers is saturated with the celebrated Giant Water-proof Compound, manufactured solely by us, which renders the Papers absolutely moisture-tight. They contain no pin-holes and are perfectly air-tight. Are and have been for eighteen years recognized as the standard of cold storage insulation.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

**SEE PAGE 48  
FOR BARGAINS**

### C. B. COMSTOCK

## Refrigeration Architect and Engineer

Union Stock Yards,  
Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

Specialist in the **DESIGNING** and **BUILDING** of **PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER** and **CREAMERY PLANTS**. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of **PLANTS** I designed.

#### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Minersville, Pa.—The Union Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. Incorporators not given.

Jackson, Me.—J. H. Boody, E. D. Tasker and J. B. McKinley, all of Jackson, have incorporated the Jackson Creamery Association, with a capital stock of \$3,000.

Lester, O.—The Underhill Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$12,500 capital stock by Charles S. Beardsley, Robert M. Morgan, Clare P. Johnson, O. L. Brewster and Ernest C. Smith.

McFarland, Wis.—The McFarland Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$3,500 capital stock. The incorporators are Frank Siggelkow, Ole J. Elvehjem, John Holscher, Peter T. Ottum and John Hanson.

Lakeville, N. Y.—The Conesus Lake Creamery Company has been incorporated to manufacture butter, cheese and dairy products, with \$10,000 capital. The incorporators are Herbert W. Spears, George A. Cogswell and Harry C. Noble, of Rochester, N. Y.

#### ICE NOTES.

Sheldon, Ia.—A large cold storage plant will be erected here by Cashen & Bingenheimer.

Iowa City, Ia.—A cold storage plant to cost between \$5,000 and \$10,000 is in contemplation here.

Mankatee, Minn.—The Mankatee Creamery Association has purchased a site and will erect a new brick creamery, to cost about \$4,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Several prominent business men are contemplating the erection of a cold storage plant here to cost about \$100,000.

Oklahoma, Okla.—The plant of the Oklahoma Ice and Brewing Company was destroyed by fire on Dec. 22, causing a loss of \$50,000.

Weleelka, Okla.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Canadian Valley Ice and Electric plant on Dec. 26, causing a loss of \$40,000; no insurance.

Marysville, Cal.—The Pozzi creamery plant, owned by R. Pozzi, has been sold to G. H. Hellman, of San Francisco, Cal., and local capitalists.

Altoona, Pa.—Work on the addition to the plant of the Citizen's Ice Company has begun. It is expected to have the plant in operation by April 1, 1906.

Evansville, Ind.—A company backed by Indianapolis capital is seeking a location for the establishment of a large refrigerating and packing plant here.

Dayton, O.—The cold storage plant of William Glass at 25 South Kenton street was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$900, which is partly covered by insurance.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Fire gutted the brewery of the Mattes Brewing Company on Dec. 22. The loss is \$25,000, partly covered by insurance. The plant is to be rebuilt at once.

Brandon, Ont.—The buildings and plant of the Brandon Brewing Company was destroyed by fire on Dec. 25. The loss will amount to \$120,000, with insurance of \$20,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—The directors of the Bea-



trice Creamery Company have decided on the erection of a new creamery plant here to cost about \$100,000. Several sites are under consideration.

Columbus, O.—The Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company have declared an annual dividend of 8 per cent. The company is to make several improvements to its plant the coming year.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The cold storage plant at Macy and West Division streets, owned by J. H. Quick, was badly damaged by fire on Dec. 20, causing a loss of \$20,000, with \$5,000 insurance.

San Angelo, Tex.—The directors of the San Angelo Ice and Power Company have decided to increase the ice and refrigerating capacity of the plant from 35 to 75 tons a day. About \$30,000 to \$35,000 will be expended.

Cumberland, Md.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a large cold storage and refrigerating plant on North Mechanic street. It will be three stories high, 40 x 90 feet. Mr. Blaul can give information.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Lincoln Ice and Cold Storage Company is erecting an ice storage building at its plant, near Seventh and L streets. The structure is to be 40 x 100 feet and two stories high and will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

Boston, Mass.—The New England Storage Warehouse Company will shortly begin the erection of a six-story cold storage building on George street to be used for the storage of furs, rugs, clothing and other personal property. It is to be finished by the 1st of March, 1906.

Omaha, Neb.—Arrangements are being made by the Fairmont Creamery Company for the erection of a new plant to replace the present one at 1013 Howard street. It will be a three story structure 66 x 132, equipped with all the modern machinery for the creamery business. E. F. Howe is the manager.

Louisville, Ky.—A new ice company is being formed and plans are being considered for the erection of a large ice plant to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and will include a cold storage and refrigerating plant. John T. Garaghty of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and Patrick J. Regan of the Citizen's Ice Company, are interested.

Are you a packinghouse man in search of a good job at the right salary? Watch page 48.

## GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

SHOPS: ARLINGTON, MASS.  
HUDSON, N. Y.

GENERAL OFFICE  
HUDSON, NEW YORK

### WOOD'S ICE TOOLS.



Gifford's  
Elevators and Conveyors

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

## SMALL REFRIGERATING PLANTS.

By Martin R. Carpenter.\*

In discussing the requirements of small refrigerating plants of less than one ton capacity, we will have to consider the matter in a general way only and from several viewpoints, the main ones are that of the purchaser, or user, and then the manufacturer, or seller.

Taking that of the purchaser first, we will find the demand for small machines, of about one ton capacity, will come from small butchers in cities, who desire the advantage accruing from dry, cold storage, and also, from those so located that ice is not obtainable, or the supply is uncertain. The economy of such plants, compared with use of ice, ignoring the advantages to be gained by having the storage rooms dry, depends largely upon the cost of ice and cost of power. If the purchaser has power available and does not have to run an engine or motor expressly for operating the machine, the economy will be upon the side of the machine; otherwise, when considering the amount of the original investment, depreciation, cost of operating, care and attention, and lastly repairs, ice (under conditions usually existing in cities) will be found the cheapest.

In the above comparison we are considering temperature of from 38 to 40 degrees. If temperatures of 32 degrees or lower are required, the use of a machine is almost a necessity.

There is another point to bear in mind when considering the sale of machines for use in small markets, and that is the fact that, as a usual thing, such a market man's total investment in fixtures, etc., is only from \$400 to \$600; and an outlay of from \$600 to \$1,000 for a refrigerating machine is out of the question. It is evident from this that the sale of small machines in such places will be very limited.

Another source of demand is that from hospitals, restaurants, cafes and saloons, and machines of one ton or less may or may not prove advantageous, depending largely upon the nature of the work to be done; though, on the whole, providing power is not too expensive, and extra expense is not entailed in order to secure some attention to the machine, it will, as a usual thing, prove a good investment, both in the economy over ice for maintaining refrigerated boxes, but more so as a result of having the boxes colder, drier, more sanitary and preventing the slop and dirt attendant upon the use of ice.

Another case which we should take into consideration is that where a temperature of a few degrees or less is required. In that case the machine has many advantages, and the demand for this class of work will come from furriers, fish markets and sometimes cafes and restaurants, and while the demand is not very extensive at the present time, it is gradually growing.

We have been considering the demand for machines of about one ton capacity in places where they had to compete with ice. We will now consider it from points where ice is not obtainable, or, if it can be secured, the cost prohibits its use to any great extent.

There are a great many towns of small size so situated that it is almost impossible to ship ice to them; and, as they are too small

\*Read before the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY**  
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

to support an ice factory, ice is almost unknown. These towns may have from one to three meat markets, and the method usually followed during hot weather is to kill early in the morning and dispose of the meat within 48 hours at the most. This means a limited stock of very tough and unseasoned meat most of the time, and at other times meat that is too well seasoned to be palatable. In such cases the cost of operating a small machine is of secondary importance, when the results are considered.

Another point of demand comes from contractors' camps, but this is not of much consequence because, as a rule, such camps are maintained for a short time only, and it would hardly pay to install a machine for temporary use. So much for machinery of about one ton capacity.

We will now consider the demand for smaller machines, down to those of 200 pounds capacity. The demand for these will come from stores and residences in cities, largely as a novelty, and also from country clubs and private residences, so situated that ice is difficult to obtain, but where electric power is available. The use of any other power than electric motors will necessitate too much care and attention, though small gasoline engines can be used, providing some one attends to them with more knowledge of machinery than that possessed by the average servant employed in such situations.

As we have considered, in a general way, the possible and probable demands for these machines, we will now consider the types and designs of machines, and outfits necessary to furnish, in order to meet the requirements of such cases and to make them practical.

In the first place, it is necessary, with some few exceptions, to install as complete an outfit as is required in machines of larger type. They must have all the necessary parts, such

W. H. BOWER,  
General Manager.

GEORGE R. BOWER,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE AMMONIA CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY PURE AND DRY

For Refrigerating and Ice Making



Specify B. B.

Established  
as the  
Standard.  
Pamphlets  
free in  
English  
or  
German.



B. P.—30° Fah.

Shipments Immediate

OUR AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

New York City, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.  
Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.  
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.  
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.  
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.  
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Vienna Co.  
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.  
Savannah, Benton Transfer Co.  
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. B. W. Acosta.  
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.  
Cincinnati, Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.  
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.  
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.  
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.  
Liverpool, 19 South John St., P. R. McQuis & Son.

## SHEET CORK INSULATION

—FOR—

CHILLING and COLD  
STORAGE ROOMS

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.



as motive power, compressor, condenser, expansion piping, with their necessary valves, etc., and must be so designed and installed that they will require almost no attention, except starting and stopping. This applies, in a great measure, to machines of about one ton capacity, and becomes more imperative as the size of the machine decreases. Also the fact that the greater number of these machines are required, because the location is isolated, makes it all the more necessary to have them reliable, for experts in this line are difficult to obtain in such localities, without considerable expense and delay. It is necessary also to have them automatic in their control as far as possible; and again, this addition of working parts renders them just so much more complicated and liable to go wrong, and adds to the difficulty of repairing when anything is out of adjustment.

One of the first points to receive attention in the attempt to produce an automatic control, was that of the regulating or expansion valve; and one of the earliest attempts was made by a representative concern who experimented with a device for measuring the liquid. This arrangement consisted of two discs, the lower one stationary, and the top one revolving. The lower disc had a port which was connected to the liquid line, and allowed the liquid to feed into a cup or recess in the upper disc. This upper disc revolved at a certain speed, proportioned to the speed of the compressor. The liquid in the cup—or receiver—of the upper disc was carried on around and emptied through another port leading to expansion coils, and the amount of liquid which was supposed to go through was calculated to be within the capacity of the compressor to care for. While this was a very ingenious arrangement, not much more can be said of it. Various other attempts to regulate the flow of the liquid have been made in connection with the expansion valve, principally by means of a diaphragm arrangement, working the valve spindle by the variation of the back pressure. This works satisfactorily, except when the very minute open-

ing through the valve becomes clogged up with some foreign substance, and again the expansion coils are apt to become flooded when the valve first opens, especially if the coils are very cold. This, then, allows the liquid, or if not actual liquid, then very heavily saturated gas, to go into the compressor, which often results in trouble of some kind or other, varying with the different styles of machines.

(To be concluded.)

#### WANT A DRESSED MEAT SHOW.

In connection with the recent International exposition the Live Stock World makes a suggestion for a dressed meat exhibit in connection with this event which will meet with popular favor. Probably the greatest lack in our great live stock shows is the absence of some good way of making a proper dressed carcass display, says the World.

Of course, at the International it is only a short distance to the great packinghouses where a majority of the carcasses can be found on exhibition, but necessarily the exhibit is scattered, and a trip through the coolers of Packingtown is not an easy one for those who would care most to see how the various carcasses hang up and divide into cuts.

In the humid, mild temperature of London, at the great Smithfield show, they seem to have no trouble in displaying dressed carcasses without the use of any ice. It looks as if it ought not to be a very difficult thing to arrange a show place within the exposition grounds for the proper display of dressed carcasses of all of the prize winners.

#### S. & S. MEN KILLED.

A sad and sudden tragedy deprived the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of one of its best Southern branch managers one night last week. During a severe electrical storm prevailing at Savannah, Ga., manager J. T. Vincent of the Savannah branch, was instantly killed by a shock from an incandescent light which he picked up. Shipping clerk Frank Bourquin went to his assistance, and the instant he seized Vincent he, too, received the shock and was killed. The insulation was defective and crossed wires due to the storm furnished the deadly current.

#### PRACTICAL POULTRY BUILDINGS.

One of the most useful advertising booklets issued in a long time has just come from F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. It is entitled "Practical Farm and Poultry Buildings," and contains plans and specifications for all kinds of farm and poultry buildings. Being from the pen of an expert in this line, it should prove valuable to every one contemplating building poultry or other buildings of this character. A copy may be had by addressing this firm and sending a two-cent stamp to cover postage.

#### ARMOUR GAVE A PRIZE BULLOCK.

J. Ogden Armour presented a magnificent polled Scots bullock to the London Meat Trades and Drovers' Benevolent Association last week, to be sold for the benefit of the benevolent work of the association. The animal was the center of attraction at Deptford during the holidays.

# The Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Co.



refers the prospective purchaser of refrigerating machinery to its large number of long running installations, each a monument of efficiency.

Write for list of users, also illustrated monthly bulletins.

THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.

WORKS: HARRISON, N. J.
MAIN OFFICE: 126 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tes., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Very Little Change in Prices—A Good Undertone Based Upon the Statistical Position and the Well Recognized Large Needs of Supplies for Contract and Other Deliveries with the Foreign and Home Markets, but Prices Varying and Occasionally to Lower Prices—More Regular Markets Expected with January — Meanwhile Prices Are Allowed to Drift Along Within a Narrow Range, Therefore Hog Supplies Are Taken Up at Unexcited Prices.**

The closing week of this year goes out in the hog products markets with unexcited conditions of trading in them, and that there is shown feeble changes in prices for them, as alternately easy and firm, and frequent small declines in prices, with the most important declines on Thursday, as influenced by increased hog receipts.

There is, just now, little speculation, and although that the packers are exceptionally busy in making contract deliveries from old sales, and that the packing is closely taken up by these contract deliveries, there is little in the way of new demand for activity to the market.

The extent of the needs of supplies of both meats and lard for the deliveries on contracts makes it very doubtful that the packing is sufficient to meet them, and there are apprehensions that with the turn of the month that the selling interests could have a decided advantage. Yet that the efforts will be to keep the prices down and perhaps force them a little lower temporarily if hog supplies increase.

As it looks now the "shorts" will have very little of either pork, lard or ribs delivered to them, and that the packers will need all of the supply they can produce for the next few weeks for their own deliveries on

contracts, especially those with foreign markets.

The receipts of hogs have been of disappointing volume at the packing points. Indeed, it is hard to give a reason for the less supply of the hogs received by the packers than they had expected to receive by this time of the season, unless it is found in the possibility that the hog growers feel that with the active needs and rate of consumption of the products, particularly by Europe, that their hog supplies will bring more money; therefore that they are holding the hogs back for possibilities in the way of prices.

Usually in the winter time if an opinion concerning a hog supply is found of an incorrect order the traders can find an excuse for it in weather conditions, or that the "conditions of the roads" do not admit of the forwarding of a normal hog supply. But this season, thus far, particularly in the month of December, the weather has been of a highly favorable order for the movement forward of livestock, yet that it is found that the degree of the packing can be made not only less than the large volume expected of it at this time, but less than that of the corresponding time in the previous year.

The result has been that as packers must have the hogs for the make of the products sold ahead that however the desire would be to keep the prices of hogs down, and that the products markets are free from excitement and favorable for the purpose, that there is found upon some days the irregular situations of higher hog and easier products markets.

It is also apparent that if the hog prices are to keep at the trading basis upon which they now stand that the products markets would have to go higher for reasonable profits

in them, while that if the farmers succeed in getting even higher prices for hogs through the development of conditions for the products markets as they are inclined to regard as probable concerning them, and as they look upon the prospective European requirements of supplies of the products, that enhanced conditions of the products markets would necessarily follow. However, for the day (Thursday) both hog and products markets are lower.

It has been materially in the interest of foreign and home markets that speculation has been of the calm order noted for it for the season, as barring the temporary spurt movement only recently, else there could easily have been wild conditions of the products market in the sellers' favor, and as based upon the well sold up supplies.

The effort, it is clear, has been to market the productions upon a reasonable basis of values, and it may be said that the packing of the season thus far as well as the accumulations of stocks that had been made before the period of the lively foreign and other demands, have been released to the distributors of them for consumption, at prices over which there has been a good deal of satisfaction had by the buyers, with a contented feeling, as well, among the packers, particularly in consideration by them of the brisk volume of the business they have had with the result of well sold up supplies, while satisfaction would continue all around among the distributors and packers if hog supplies prove large enough through January to make the contract deliveries readily of the products.

Our belief is that there is a large hog supply back in farmers' hands, and that it will come forward much more freely when mar-

# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK  
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE  
REFINED  
LARD



ket conditions are regarded just right, although that it could be said that by the degree of the hog holding back in the country that a crowding of it forward to market at any more limited time for the purpose would react upon any possible market prices for it.

The belief is that however comparatively quiet the foreign and home demands are, just now, for the products, and because the foreign markets are getting large supplies of them upon contracts, that, just as soon as these deliveries are made, that the demands will become active again from the other side for consumption, since the impression prevails in an all around way that the wants of the foreign markets particularly will continue of an urgent order for the period this side of the spring months, unless the market prices in this country should be swung violently upward from speculation, and which could be an outcome if efforts are made to bull the market in a very marked way, as there is some supposition that they will be made, in January.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,426 barrels pork, against 4,139 barrels same week in 1904, 29,738 barrels from November 1 and 25,858 barrels same time in 1904. Of meats, last week, 17,928,885 pounds; same week last year, 12,643,583 pounds, from November 1, 106,968,702 pounds; from November 1, 1904, 89,533,481 pounds. Of lard, exported, last week, 17,594,233 pounds; same week, 1904, 14,265,584 pounds; from November 1, 1905, 130,853,449 pounds; do., in 1904, 84,533,481 pounds.

The meat exports have included from November 1, 84,520,164 pounds to the United Kingdom, and 18,360,161 pounds to the Continent, against 77,724,751 pounds and 7,501,020 pounds, respectively, same time in 1904. The lard exports have included from November 1, 51,283,345 pounds to the United Kingdom, and 67,420,260 pounds to the Continent, against 41,777,023 pounds and 33,942,701 pounds, respectively, in 1904.

The increase of shipments from November 1 against the previous year has been 1,176,000 pounds pork, 17,856,245 pounds meats, and 46,319,968 pounds lard.

In New York the trading in pork is light. Sales of 175 barrels mess at \$14.25@14.75, 240 barrels short clear at \$14.50@16.50, 100 barrels family at \$16. Western steam lard is scarce and quiet at \$7.55. City steam lard is quiet at \$7.40@7.45. Compound lard quoted at 5½¢@5¾¢. In city meats there is little trading in bellies, which are at easier prices. Sales of 25,000 pounds pickled bellies, and they are quoted at 8½¢ for 14 pounds average, 8¼¢@8½¢ for 12 pounds average, 8¼¢@8½¢ for 10 pounds average, and 9c. for smokers.

BEEF.—The market holds up well, with a fairly active demand. City extra India mess, tierces, \$17.50@18.50; barreled mess, \$8.50@9.50; do., packet, \$10.50@11; family, \$12.50@13.

#### JOBBERS MAY USE OWN LABEL.

Following closely the decision of the South Dakota Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Minnesota has handed down a decision in a case where certain jobbers have appealed for a final opinion to determine the right to market food products under their personal label instead of with the canner's label as called for in the pure food laws of the State.

Jobbers against whom the suit was brought claimed that they had worked up profitable business under their own labels and were therefore fully entitled to use them, so long as they were not violating the pure food intent of the law. They held that they bought the goods sometimes at one place and at other times from a different concern, the purchases being made according to trade conditions which tended rather more to give the best qualities than

otherwise, crop conditions or other circumstances often being an important factor in where the goods should be bought.

In the decision the judges held that the exclusion of the jobbers' label, where impure goods were found, was a better protection to the consumer than if the goods with the simple label of the canner or manufacturer were excluded.

#### SHORT COURSE IN LIVESTOCK.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College will give a special course in the judging, breeding, feeding and management of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine and horse from January 2 to January 13, 1906. This course is intended especially for the man on the farm who has not time to take regular college work; thus the work will be arranged so as to give the greatest possible amount of information in a short space of time. Special preparations have been made to make the work stronger and better than ever before. In addition to the excellent animals owned by the college, the best specimens shown by the leading breeders at the International Livestock Show at Chicago have been secured for this course. It will be an opportunity to study the best in the world, as never before has such an excellent collection of animals been brought together for educational work.

#### ADVERTISING REMINISCENCES.

One of the really readable and interesting publications of the season is "Forty Years an Advertising Agent," by George Presbury Rowell (550 pages, octavo, illustrated, Printers' Ink Publishing Company, New York; price, 2c.). Mr. Rowell, the Nestor of the advertising world, has recently retired from business, and this book is a record of incidents of his varied and interesting career, the people he has come in contact with, etc. It amounts really to an "inside history" of the advertising business of this country since its establishment, told in a straightforward way and lightened throughout with touches of characteristic humor. It will be of interest to any business man who advertises,

whether he knows the people in it or not. In fact, it has a quality which takes it out of the realm of purely business reading. It is decidedly worth while.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended Dec. 23, 1905, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		Nov. 1 to Dec. 23, 1905.
	Week Dec. 23, 1905.	Week Dec. 24, 1904.	
United Kingdom ...	1,928	2,024	7,319
Continent ...	351	164	4,577
South & Cen. Am. ...	315	733	2,588
West Indies ...	1,817	1,192	13,117
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	17	—	1,704
Other countries ...	—	20	433
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>4,426</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>29,738</b>

To—	BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.		Nov. 1 to Dec. 23, 1905.
	Week Dec. 23, 1905.	Week Dec. 24, 1904.	
United Kingdom ...	13,279,408	9,573,993	84,520,164
Continent ...	4,311,907	2,438,434	18,360,161
South & Cen. Am. ...	54,350	125,231	521,125
West Indies ...	282,323	480,725	2,816,522
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	1,290	—	14,000
Other countries ...	—	23,200	736,730
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>17,928,885</b>	<b>12,643,583</b>	<b>106,968,702</b>

To—	LARD, POUNDS.		Nov. 1 to Dec. 23, 1905.
	Week Dec. 23, 1905.	Week Dec. 24, 1904.	
United Kingdom ...	7,462,589	6,107,126	51,283,345
Continent ...	9,000,349	7,349,693	67,420,260
South & Cen. Am. ...	474,470	333,705	4,187,070
West Indies ...	624,790	472,750	7,414,594
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	4,935	—	103,400
Other countries ...	27,100	2,340	445,140
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>17,594,238</b>	<b>14,265,584</b>	<b>130,853,449</b>

From—	RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.		Increase.
	Pork, barrels.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.	
New York .....	3,294	8,584,550	9,066,340
Boston .....	924	4,285,250	1,960,303
Portland, Me. ....	—	856,150	300,000
Philadelphia .....	—	261,250	119,960
Baltimore .....	—	2,572,085	4,343,890
New Orleans .....	208	124,650	518,400
Newport News .....	—	—	245,282
St. John, N. B. ....	—	1,264,950	976,578
Galveston .....	—	—	33,500
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>4,426</b>	<b>17,928,885</b>	<b>17,594,233</b>

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.		Increase.
	Nov. 1, 1905, to Dec. 23, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Dec. 24, 1904.	
Pork, pounds .....	5,947,600	4,771,600	1,176,000
Bacon & hams, lbs. ....	106,968,702	89,112,457	17,856,245
Lard, pounds .....	130,853,449	84,533,481	46,319,968

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats .....	12/6	17/6	24c.
Oil cake .....	10/	12/6	14c.
Bacon .....	12/6	17/6	24c.
Lard, tierces .....	12/6	17/6	24c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	32c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	32c.
Tallow .....	12/6	17/6	24c.
Pork, per barrel .....	2/	3/	24c.
Beef, per tierce .....	2/6	3/6	24c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, December 23, 1905, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil		Beef		Lard	
		Cake.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.
1Victorian, Liverpool .....		1474	817	—	—	203	950
Carmania, Liverpool .....		684	1044	—	—	80	790
Majestic, Liverpool .....		2396	838	320	—	125	862
*St Paul, Southampton .....		750	2100	—	—	—	855
6*Minnetonka, London .....		200	5900	10	25	300	4325
Exeter City, Bristol .....		10	—	20	—	—	825
Toronto, Hull .....		1306	—	45	—	150	1165
*Astoria, Glasgow .....		838	100	103	78	191	155
Caledonia, Glasgow .....		1376	994	275	240	8	930
2Patricia, Hamburg .....		—	250	—	135	1160	200
Main, Bremen .....		101	—	—	—	904	25
3Sloterdijk, Rotterdam .....		10338	277	—	—	80	5
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .....		9000	200	—	44	200	1718
4Vaderland, Antwerp .....		5177	1122	—	50	290	1560
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp .....		14126	200	—	—	—	1300
United States, Baltic .....		—	456	—	6	760	40
La Bretagne, Havre .....		400	—	—	20	—	25
5Banana, Mediterranean .....		176	—	—	—	—	10
Prinz Adalbert, Mediterranean .....		—	270	—	—	10	150
Pannonia, Mediterranean .....		—	10	—	—	5	1220
Dagheston, South Africa .....		—	—	—	—	—	623

Totals .....

41277	11887	9213	1733	3222	1537	14918	85550
Last week .....	20869	11907	3909	1462	1316	1222	11190
Same time in 1904 .....	24610	8802	322	309	1114	828	6950

Last year's tallow, 80 hhds. 1.—50 tcs. tallow. 2.—515 tcs. tallow. 3.—100 tcs. tallow. 4.—25 tcs. tallow. 5.—140 tcs. tallow. 6.—10 tons tallow. \*Cargoes estimated by steamship companies.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The closing week of a year is always an off one in the tallow interests, since it is always the case that the soap-makers are getting busy in arranging for a new year's business, in taking account of stock, etc., and at which time they desire to carry as little supply of the raw materials as possible, while that they are inclined to figure over offers of supplies of tallow only as they may want them to fill in on some immediate need.

The tone of the dullness at the time is not usually as marked with the compound makers, who are apt to be influenced by the conditions of business in compound lard, and will buy, or otherwise, the raw materials as the compound lard trading may develop.

It happens this year that the compound lard business which had been an active one for weeks before, is now quiet, as the distributors of the compound lard are getting deliveries on their contracts made ahead sufficient to meet all calls for it, for the present, from the consumers.

Therefore, new buying of fine grades of tallow by the compound makers is of a light order, and the tallow markets of the country for the week are quiet, comparatively, yet that they are rather firmly held as to their prices.

Moreover, there is little news from the foreign markets during holiday week, with, as well, absence of the auction sale, and the effect, sentimental or otherwise, usually had from the foreign markets, is, as well, missed just now.

But with the general indicated slowness of trading it cannot be said that the markets over the country are at all changed this week as to prices. The few sales that have been made of the tallow, whether of the fine or under grades, have shown fairly steady holding of prices, and for New York city hoghead tallow there is an advance on one sale of  $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

It must be considered in connection with the development of steady holding of tallow prices that the consumption of tallow right along through the fall months has been of a brisk order, and that it has closely taken up an increased production, and that the supplies of the tallow to be carried over into a new year are not of a burdensome order, and that there is a particularly moderate supply of the fine grades running to edible qualities.

And as the belief is held that by the middle of January there will be materially revived demands from the soapmakers for supplies, and that as the general fat markets, particularly those for lard, look encouraging for selling interests with the new year, there is a good deal of confidence expressed as to the future of the market.

The New York city, hoghead, tallow is quoted at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., which is  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. higher, as the basis of the last sale made at the close of the previous week (on Saturday) of 200 hhds. for export. City in tierces is quoted at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. Weekly contract deliveries of city hhds. were made at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

New York city edible tallow is very scarce, and it may be doubted that it could be had materially under  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. And there are not more than moderate quantities of out-of-town made edible tallow on offer, for which  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. is quoted and 200 tierces sold at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Country made tallow is arriving very moderately, and brings the line of prices made in the previous week for it. The sales are 175,000 pounds country made at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality, with buyers wanting a class of stock, chiefly, to be had at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., with kettle at  $5$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There has been a little buying interest, for the week, by the compound makers, but there is no very marked attention given the market by them, although that there is an active consumption of compound lard. The distributors are pretty well supplied with the compound lard against the large consumption, and their new buying is light. Therefore, there has been no necessity for new urgent, or large, demand for the stearine. The few sales have been at steady prices. New York city quoted at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., and in Chicago  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. is the quotation.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The refined lard makers are taking an occasional lot of the stearine, and with the firm cost of lard are compelled to pay steady prices for it. Quoted at  $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Consumption of the oil keeps up well to productions on the good, full trading in butterine in Dutch markets. Rotterdam quotes at 62 florins. New York quotes: Choice,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prime,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; low grades,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GREASE.**—Exporters are showing moderate buying interest, and there is some increase in business with the home soapmakers and pressers. Prices are generally firmly

held. Quotations: Yellow, at  $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4$ c.; bone, at  $4$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; choice, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; choice white, at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B" white, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Supplies on offer are small, and on that account prices are held up well. Yellow at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; white, at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—There is a fairly well held market, since competing soap oils have hardly varied in price for the week. Demands just now are chiefly from home sources. Quotations: Car lots, \$3.60; jobbing quotations, \$3.70@3.75.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—There is an increased trading in jobbing quantities. No change in prices. Quotations: 20 test at 88c.; 40 test at 60c.; 30 test at 80c.; prime at 48c.; dark at 40c.

**LARD OIL.**—There are increased demands for small lots of prime, which is quoted at 62@64c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Market fairly well sustained on a steady close absorption of supplies. Ceylon quoted at 8c., and future shipments (January to March) at about  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. Ceylon, spot, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and shipments in the new year at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**PALM OIL.**—Scarce and at steady prices. Lagos quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; red at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

### SULPHUR AND PYRITES.

There was a slight decrease in the production of pyrites for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the United States in 1904, but a very large increase in the production of natural sulphur, the combined production amounting to 333,542 long tons, as compared with 233,125 long tons, the production of 1903. The exceptionally large increase in value of this production is due to the very large increase in the production of sulphur caused by the exploitation of the Louisiana deposits. Besides the pyrite included in this production, there is a considerable quantity of this mineral mined for pyritic and allied smelting and for use as a flux, which would increase the output by about 100,000 tons.

### DUTY ON NEATSFOOT GREASE.

Assessment of duty as an expressed oil under paragraph 3 of the tariff has been affirmed on neatsfoot grease, the crude material from which neatsfoot oil is obtained. The claim of the importer that it was free of duty under paragraph 68 as a "grease or oil used only for stuffing leather" was overruled, as other uses for the article were shown by the evidence.

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### Acidless Tallow Oil

TALLOW STEARINE

Tallow, Grease, Stearine

Cocoanut Oil, Palm Oil

Olive Oil Foots

and

# All Soap Materials

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK



## THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 19.)

ate beef, being without refrigerators. \* \* \* \*  
 "There is a material difference at different seasons of the year with respect to the proportion of beef supplied by the Western packers in smaller towns of the Middle West and Eastern States. It is my opinion that during the late summer and fall a larger number of cattle are killed locally at small places throughout the United States than is true at other periods of the year, there being a larger and more suitable supply of cattle to be obtained locally by the butchers."

The following statement of J. O. Armour confirms and supplements the testimony quoted above:

## Views of J. Ogden Armour.

"In my opinion, the Armour, Swift, Morris, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Cudahy Packing, and the National Packing companies will together slaughter probably between 40 and 50 per cent. of the total slaughtering of cattle in the United States. There is, however, no precise information regarding cattle killed locally. Nor do I know precisely what proportion of the cattle concerning which there is a record is killed by these six packers. In all parts of the country there is a large amount of beef locally slaughtered. In New York and the New England States this beef consists largely of dairy cows. This section of the country is becoming more and more a dairy country and the cows are slaughtered ultimately for beef. The male calves are mostly slaughtered for veal, so that the number of steers raised is not large. The proportion of beef which is supplied by the Western packers is less in cities such as Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and the like, than in New York and New England. In agricultural States like Ohio, Indiana and Michigan a great many cattle are raised and slaughtered locally, so that Western packers do a smaller proportion of business. In the Southern States the Western packers as yet supply a very small proportion of the beef consumed, but the people there are learning to appreciate the Western dressed beef and the trade is growing.

"In the Middle West, the territory more or less encircled by the large packing centers, which is wholly an agricultural and largely a cattle-feeding district, cattle are so easily obtained locally that a certain proportion of the retail butchers buy cattle practically at their back doors, and prefer to slaughter them rather than to buy refrigerated beef.

"The ability of wholesale butchers in the small towns to compete with the large packers in the sale of beef depends entirely upon conditions. At times such butchers can buy cattle so cheap that the large packers are almost excluded from doing business in their towns. When such a butcher has to buy his cattle in the same market that the large packers do we are able, through our economies in manufacture and through making

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REFINERS OF COTTON OIL  
 ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY  
 LICENSED AND BONDED  
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articles of value out of what would go to waste in his establishment, to sell to the retailers at a lower price than the local wholesale butcher can do. In some places, however, there is a prejudice in favor of locally slaughtered beef, and the local concerns get higher prices than the Western packers.

"There are, moreover, a number of important concerns in the large Eastern cities which buy cattle at Western packing points in competition with the packers there, transporting them alive and selling them in these Eastern cities. A record of the weekly purchases of these concerns appears in periodicals published at packing centers. The most important local concerns of this character are situated at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg. I think that these concerns usually sell their beef at a higher price than the Western packers on account of the prejudice which some people still have against Western beef."

(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

## STURTEVANT ENGINEERING BULLETINS.

The B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass., will hereafter issue most of its publications periodically under the title "Sturtevant Engineering Series." Each individual

bulletin will treat of some particular product or its application. The series will also include reprints of pertinent articles or technical papers. All publications will be issued in uniform style and size suitable for binding consecutively or in allied groups. By this means the Sturtevant literature will be kept up to date and immediate presentation will be made of new designs or typical applications in a form which will be of the greatest service.

Bulletin No. 125, the first of this series, has just been published. It describes in detail the line of automatic vertical engines manufactured by the B. F. Sturtevant Company. These range from 5 x 5 inches to 12 x 10 inches, are entirely enclosed and all bearings are provided with positive forced lubrication under 15 pounds pressure. This method has proved greatly superior to older splashing devices, and is not to be confounded with oil pumping systems in which the oil is only lifted into a reservoir from which it merely flows to the bearings. Those engines primarily designed to meet the exacting requirements of dynamo driving, are capable of continuous operation without skilled attention and represent the highest standard of material, workmanship and efficiency.

# Hogless Lard

Snowdrift and Palmatina, the Health=Cooking=Fats

The Southern Cotton Oil Co

New York

Savannah

New Orleans

# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Fairly Well Supported Market, Only Changes of a Fractional Order in Prices—Rather Slack Conditions Expected for the Near Future and Firmer Situations Thereafter—Whatever, Indifferent Market Is Probable on the Current Dull Demands from Exporters—It Is Thought that Ultimately the Materially Reduced Productions Will All Be Needed at Better Prices.**

The New York market has varied for the week within very small compass of values, with the changes in prices not more than a small fraction, and as alternately easy and firm, and at this writing decided firmness, but as deriving support from speculative holding, and as this speculative holding is encouraged by relatively higher prices, and indeed stronger prices for the week for the crude oil at the mills as compared with the prices for the refined oil at the seaboard.

Moreover, holders of the oil feel that there is reason for their confidence in the oil market from the materially reduced production of it as compared with that of the previous year, and from the present and prospective pure lard market, which will give, without doubt, a larger home consumption of the cotton oil for the season than was had in the previous year, although that there will be less export business than then.

But however favorable the future of the market would seem to be it does not strike us, in watching closely the various developments of it, that the position in the near future is likely to be at all materially favorable to the selling interests; indeed that it may be easier before it is higher, although that a decline would probably not be more than of a small order, and that it could come through the pressure of January deliveries or the January option, and perhaps early in the month, after which, at some early time, it would be probable, from the present ideas concerning production and consumption, that

the sellers would get an advantage. It is, however, by no means certain that any especial easier tendency will develop.

Aside from perhaps some disposition to bear the near future market, it must be considered that there is a lifeless, at present, export demand to favor it, and that the home compound makers are pursuing a conservative policy in buying, and that however large the home compound makers wants are likely to be for the season, yet the fact that there is no especial bidding just now from them for supplies, acts as an additional dampening effect upon a current firm development of prices.

It is the fact that of the very conservative demands for actual supplies that would permit, and perhaps alone, give, for a few days unreliability to the market prices, whatever would follow in the way of rejuvenated conditions.

It could be said, of course, that there is no reason for any even temporary decline in the prices of the refined oil, and, indeed, that they ought to be higher even at once, in consideration of the prices for crude oil. But the fact remains that there is no large buying of the crude oil by the refiners and that naturally there would not be, with the relative prices of the crude and refined oil.

Such stronger prices as are made for the crude oil are more for small lots, although that the mills are quite confidently holding their productions and as believing that with the modified productions that they will be able at some not especially distant time, to touch better prices for them.

But it is, of course, probable that if the seaboard market for a few days should swing easier from the indicated influences, that it would be gratifying to the refiners if crude oil should weaken in price, at least temporarily, and as it would be apt to do with that possible development. Since, however, increasingly independent each season,

the mills are of outside market fluctuations, the fact remains that some of them at least are always influenced directly by the variations to market prices at the seaboard, and some others by the competitive selling influenced by it.

Nevertheless the fact remains that for this week the mills are uniformly firm, and indeed stronger than in the previous week, as concerns their selling prices. In Georgia and Alabama 23½c. has been bid for several lots of crude in tanks, and 25 tanks taken at 23c., and in the Carolinas it has been offered at 23c., with 22½c. bid, while in the Valley 23½c. bid and Texas holding at 24c., at which it had made a few sales.

At this writing (Thursday) there is a substantial advance in prices of ½@¾c. in the New York market, which is the most important gain in prices that has taken place lately, and it is based chiefly upon the crude oil situation at the mills, with bidding there further advanced ½c., and 23½c. bid for it in Alabama and 24c. asked, and some disposition to ask for it 24c. all around in the southeast mill sections, with 23@23½c. bid, as to location. As well, it has to be noted at this writing, that a very substantial advance has happened in the prices of linseed in Europe, based upon the steady advices of drouth in India, and probabilities of a damaged linseed crop, by which it would appear possible that export demand would set in again soon for the cottonseed oil in this country, although it has not as yet appeared, and that it now looks more improbable that any pressure movement will be attempted in the prices of the cotton oil in the near future, and which had been a doubtful outcome even without the added feature for firmness.

Our logic, begun with the opening of the season, and long before the time when the size of the cotton crop was ascertainable, although it was then known, of course, that the cotton crop would be a materially less one

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than that of the previous year, has, as our deductions of the production were made from various considerations of developments in market and other situations and as they have been before frequently referred to, of a materially shortened cotton oil production this season, is coming out along the lines that had been indicated. It is now estimated that the production in Texas may be, is likely to be, about 60 per cent. of that of the previous year's production in that State, and that for the other sections in the Southwest that the production will be hardly more than 70 per cent. of that of the previous year, although that in the southeast sections that the production is a fairly large one, and probably 85 to 90 per cent. of that of the previous year. It will, of course, be understood that the last year's production was the largest ever had, but at the same time it must be considered that it was a closely bought up one through the then enormous home wants, and about 300,000 barrels more of it then exported than in ordinary seasons.

But our way in looking at the prospects of the statistical and other situations of the oil market for this season, is that the present developments are for a production of about 500,000 barrels less of the oil than that had in last year, and that even if there is missed this season the extra export business of the previous year, and which amounted to about 300,000 barrels, that the loss in production of 500,000 barrels offsets this by a deficiency of 200,000 barrels, and that as there is every prospect of the home consumption of the cotton oil exceeding that of the previous year by from 150,000 barrels to 200,000 barrels, and as through the increased wants of the compound makers, bakers and for edible (salad, etc.) purposes, that the statistical position of the cotton oil should be more favorable for the selling interests for the season than that of the previous year, whatever tack the market may take for a few days in the near future.

The present position of the pure lard market and by which the prospects of the steadily larger home consumption of the oil for the make of the compounds, is apparent, is that the packers can hardly make the lard in sufficient quantities to meet their necessary needs of it for contract deliveries, especially with Europe, and that there is no sign of abated buying interest of the lard by Europe for the winter months. Indeed, the lard market could easily jump up now from its supply basis alone if there was not a strong effort to keep it unexcited and as low in price as possible while the hog supplies are being marketed. It will require a much larger hog packing this season than was had last year to meet demands for supplies of the lard on the shortened crop situations of Europe, which are now so well understood that there is no necessity for elaboration of them. It is clear then that there must be an exceptionally liberal home consumption of compound lard and necessarily of cotton oil.

The export demand for the week has been for limited quantities only, and chiefly for the edible oils.

The seed supplies are chiefly marketed in the southwest, as usual, by the holiday period; indeed, many of the mills in the southwest are now materially short in their supplies of seed, and some of them, more particularly in Texas, have begun closing down operations. In the southeast the mills are generally getting enough of the seed to use,

although that they are paying pretty full prices for it, ranging from \$17 to \$20 per ton. In Georgia and Alabama the proportion of oil produced is greater as compared with the previous year's production than in the Carolinas, however much less it is than there in an all around way.

### New York Transactions.

The market last Saturday (Dec. 23) was about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, at  $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; "call" prices: December,  $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; January,  $29$ @ $29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; March,  $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July,  $30$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### Monday—holiday.

On Tuesday the market was firmer, with the small decline noted for Saturday reversed. Sales, 2,200 bbls. prime yellow, May, at  $30$ c.; 300 bbls. do. July,  $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. "Call" prices: December,  $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $30$ c.; January,  $29$ @ $29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; March,  $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c. and  $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30$ c. and  $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; July,  $30$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. and  $30\frac{1}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Wednesday the market opened quiet, with very little change in prices. Sales, 200 bbls. prime yellow, March,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 700 bbls. May,  $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. July,  $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. Early call prices: December,  $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $30$ c.; January,  $29$ @ $29\frac{1}{2}$ c.; March,  $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May,  $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30$ c.; July,  $30\frac{1}{4}$ @ $30\frac{3}{4}$ c.; and on the last "call" somewhat firmer market. Sales, 100 bbls. January at  $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. December,  $30$ c.; 2,600 bbls. May,  $30$ c.; last "call" prices: December,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; January,  $29$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; March,  $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May,  $30$ @ $30\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July,  $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31$ c.

On Thursday the market opened  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. higher. First "call": December,  $30$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; January,  $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; March,  $30$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May,  $30\frac{1}{4}$ @ $30\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July,  $30\frac{3}{4}$ @ $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sale 100 bbls. December,  $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; and on last "call" sales 300 bbls. May,  $30\frac{3}{4}$ c. December,  $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; January,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30$ c.; March,  $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; May,  $30\frac{1}{4}$ @ $30\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July,  $30\frac{3}{4}$ @ $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.

(Continued on page 42.)

### Export Demands.

The linseed situation of Europe has improved, where prices are higher and where it is clear that the surplus supplies from the big crops two years ago and the normal crop of last year are becoming less burdensome and that the new crop news is less satisfactory. The prospects are by that much better for cotton oil, the soap grades of it for foreign market use, but at the same time the prices here for the cotton oil are not, just now, responded to by Europe, and there is a very quiet market here on foreign account. The steady shipments of the oil are chiefly of the edible grades, and on old buying orders. Sales this week of 2,000 barrels edible oils, for export, at  $31$ @ $33$ c.

### Compound Makers' Demand.

The compound makers have been quiet for the week, as the week before trading, satisfied their more urgent demands for a few days. The bleaching grade, in tanks, in Chicago is quoted at  $27\frac{1}{4}$ @ $27\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### At the Mills.

There have been 45 tons crude sold this week at  $23$ c. in Georgia and Alabama,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ @ $24$ c. in the Valley and in Texas, and small lots in the Carolinas at  $22\frac{1}{2}$ @ $23$ c. But at the close  $24$ c. is asked in the southeast, with  $23\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid in Georgia and Alabama.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address

Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.

Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.



# ASPEGREN & CO.

**Produce Exchange**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**EXPORTERS BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**

**Cotton Seed Oil**

**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

## FUTURE DELIVERY

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Dec. 28.—We have pointed out during the past weeks that bearish news and arguments have been spread by certain interests all over the country verbally and by circulars in order to cause freer selling of crude and refined at lower prices. It was no doubt for that purpose that the May option in New York was hammered down to 29½c. around the middle of December, and just at that time a trade paper came out with a very pessimistic review directed against the so-called bull interests. It was no doubt expected that all these things would have the desired effect on the holders of oil, but the South could not be fooled, and while the time chosen for the drive was no doubt a very opportune one on account of the holiday dullness, the result was quite contrary to what was expected by the bears.

As we have pointed out for some time, the statistical position is so strong that talk and selling of futures cannot put prices down. Nothing but real pressure of real oil can cause such a decline, and as long as there is no such pressure and when there are two buyers for every one seller of real oil, it is apparent that the bears are working with odds heavily against them. The trade generally does not find it hard to see through these manipulations. The deeper the bears get into it the worse they will be off on the day of reckoning.

The situation has not changed any during the past week. It is as strong as ever. The fact that everything has been used to depress prices and that an advance has taken place in face of same notwithstanding the holiday dullness has only made the real strength of the situation so much more apparent. Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 o'clock to-day were as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, December, 30¼c. sales, January, 29¾c. bid, 30c. asked; March, 30c. sales, 30¼c. asked; May, 30½c. bid, 30¾c. asked; July, 31c. bid, 31½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 32c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 32c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s.; prime crude oil in the Carolinas, 23c.; prime crude oil in the Valley and in Texas, 24c.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 28.—Market quiet but steady; 24c. bid for oil; \$28 at Galveston for meal; no trading.

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 28.—Prime crude oil, 23½c.; prime meal, \$24, f. o. b. mill; hulls, \$5.25, Atlanta, loose. Very little trading in any products.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Prime crude oil firm at 24½c. Prime meal steady at \$25.50. Hulls firm at \$5@5.25.

### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28.—Cotton oil market is strong at 23½c. bid for prime crude, and most mills are not offering. Bleachable yellow sold on a basis of 25½c. for Texas, and ordinary yellow ½c. less.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Dec. 29.—Crude oil is firmer at 23½c. for Valley and 24c. for Texas; prime yellow in light demand at 27c.; off yellow, 25½c. loose at New Orleans. Meal is strong at \$30.50; cake less steady at \$30 long ton ship's side New Orleans.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Dec. 29.—Cottonseed oil market continues firm, but the buying has subsided somewhat. Quote prime summer yellow at 50 francs, and winter oil at 53 francs.

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Dec. 29.—Cottonseed oil continues in good demand. Choice grades are scarce and hard to obtain. Quote off oil, 23¼ florins; prime summer yellow at 24 florins, and butter oil at 25¼ florins.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Dec. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is dull at 47 francs for off oil.

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Dec. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 38½ marks for off oil; 40½ do. for prime summer yellow, and 43 marks for butter oil.

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Dec. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is still weak, with demand very poor. Quote prime summer yellow at 46 francs, and winter oil at 51 francs.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is firming up rapidly. Quote prime summer yellow at 19s. and off oil at 18s. 6d.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending Dec. 28, 1905, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904, were as follows:

#### From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same period 1904.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	100	—
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	60	50
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	8	25
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	—	83
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	2,390	1,235
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	1,926	3,302
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	238	—
Ancona, Italy.....	—	150	250
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	559	76
Antwerp, Belgium.....	50	4,525	921
Asuncion, Venezuela.....	—	49	—
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	46	35
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	239	—
Barbados, West Indies.....	—	284	335
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	50	—
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	108	—
Bergen, Norway.....	—	100	150
Berlin, Germany.....	—	8	—
Bone, Algeria.....	—	81	360
Bordeaux, France.....	—	1,575	1,105
Braila, Roumania.....	—	175	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	150	—
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	56	248
Bristol, England.....	—	—	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Repub.	—	1,108	712
Calbarien, Cuba.....	—	48	10
Callao, Peru.....	—	40	—
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	90	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	821	125
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	36	—
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	50	10
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	3	—
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	121	51
Christiania, Norway.....	—	930	251
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	50	25
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	21	76	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	34	—
Colon, Panama.....	—	296	200
Conakry, Africa.....	—	112	35
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	100	345	1,700
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	5	96
Curaçao, Leeward Islands.....	—	3	27
Dantzig, Germany.....	200	1,500	1,650
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	—	21
Demerara, British Guiana.....	—	648	421
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	50	—
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	—	76
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	65	—
Dunkirk, France.....	—	600	200
East London, Cape Colony.....	—	—	115
Fiume, Austria.....	65	105	1,800
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	—	569
Freemantle, Australia.....	—	—	58
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	1,215	450
Genoa, Italy.....	—	4,940	14,122
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	10	124
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	1,330	200
Glasgow, Scotland.....	100	2,962	600
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	—	395	796
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	205	397	1,304
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	—	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	59	45
Half Jack.....	—	4	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	100	1,600	2,247
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,196	498
Havre, France.....	375	8,400	8,899
Helsingborg, Sweden.....	—	3	—
Helsingfors, Finland.....	—	50	54
Hong Kong, China.....	—	80	190
Hull, England.....	36	1,132	1,021
Kobe, Japan.....	133	1,598	—
Konigsberg, Germany.....	100	500	700
Kustendji, Roumania.....	—	75	—
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	50	497
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	657	1,939
Leith, Scotland.....	—	70	—
Lisbon, Spain.....	—	29	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,632	1,727
London, England.....	250	2,020	665

Macoris, San Domingo.....	11	413	906
Malmo, Norway.....	—	21	6
Malta, Island.....	325	1,069	658
Manchester, England.....	—	637	210
Manaos, Brazil.....	—	15	—
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	29	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	7	8
Marseilles, France.....	—	14,623	13,053
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	1,823	739
Massowah, Britret.....	—	259	19
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	6	10
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	194	281
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	15	58
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	39	1,206	2,150
Naples, Italy.....	—	422	1,955
Newcastle, England.....	—	—	10
Nuevitas.....	—	5	—
Oran, Algiers.....	755	805	1,706
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	142	—
Philippeville, Algeria.....	—	—	153
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	692	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	10	94
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	76	34
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	—	7
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	17	18
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	—	170
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	—	25
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	—	225
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	140	19
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	—	—	30
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	9	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	117	1,950	1,506
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	4,555	4,705
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	24	555
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	11	8
San Domingo City, San Domingo.....	110	739	—
Santiago, Cuba.....	9	103	24
Santos, Brazil.....	—	177	758
Sekondi.....	—	10	—
Shanghai, China.....	—	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	—	21
Singapore, India.....	—	—	76
Southampton, England.....	—	300	400
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	194	230
Stettin, Germany.....	250	1,705	2,875
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	200	340
Swansea, Wales.....	—	25	—
Sydney, Australia.....	—	9	478
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	565	150
Trieste, Austria.....	5,564	34,918	9,632
Trinidad, Island of.....	—	136	731
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	—	16
Turk's Island, West Indies.....	—	9	—
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	—	715
Valparaiso, Chile.....	—	448	1,007
Velle, Denmark.....	—	—	200
Venice, Italy.....	—	4,024	9,167
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	185	46
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	29	70
Total.....	12,013	125,458	109,401

## From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	4,500	2,650
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany.....	390	2,470	1,098
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	1,250	895
Genoa, Italy.....	—	—	301
Glasgow, Scotland.....	700	1,175	2,258
Hamburg, Germany.....	1,952	10,130	6,438
Havana, Cuba.....	—	407	221
Havre, France.....	—	1,725	850
Hull, England.....	—	—	300
Liverpool, England.....	350	4,632	1,500
London, England.....	1,450	3,700	2,310
Manchester, England.....	—	600	—
Marseilles, France.....	—	2,200	2,825
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	18,092	41,090
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	423	—
Trieste, Austria.....	2,500	3,050	7,234
Total.....	7,542	54,454	70,620

## From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	—	2,680
Hamburg, Germany.....	1,000	2,000	680
Rotterdam, Holland.....	4,848	14,248	21,775
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	3,460	—
Trieste, Austria.....	6,900	7,400	90
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	—	6,534
Total.....	12,148	27,108	31,759

## From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	400	230
Bremen, Germany.....	198	198	—
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	—	260
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	—	805
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	170	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	2,060	100
Havre, France.....	—	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	400	2,850
Stettin, Germany.....	—	—	530
Total.....	198	3,228	4,975

## From Philadelphia.

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	110	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	6,160
Total.....	—	310	6,160

## From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany.....	—	3,510	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	453	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	1,067	—

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	1,806	—
Havre, France.....	—	873	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	11,684	—
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	197	—
Total.....	—	19,570	—

\*Not given.

## From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	1,430	5,355
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	1,000
London, England.....	—	919	145
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	2,780	4,773
Total.....	—	5,129	11,273

## From All Other Points.

Canada.....	—	4,517	4,264
Guatemala.....	—	9	—
Honduras.....	—	5	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	21
Mexico.....	—	2	—
Salvador.....	9	59	—
Total.....	9	4,592	4,285

## Recapitulation.

From New York.....	12,013	125,458	109,401
From New Orleans.....	7,542	54,454	70,620
From Galveston.....	12,148	27,108	31,759
From Baltimore.....	198	3,228	4,975
From Philadelphia.....	—	310	6,160
From Savannah.....	—	19,570	—
From Newport News.....	—	5,129	11,273
From all other ports.....	9	4,592	4,285
Total.....	31,910	239,879	238,473

\*Not given.

## DO NOT LIKE WILEY.

The stockgrowing interests of the country have not been pleased with the activity displayed by the food faddists in bringing American meats and meat products into as much disrepute as possible by wild talk about preservatives and poisons, "cold storage poison," etc. Chief Chemist Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture's chemical bureau, appears to be one of their pet aversions. His latest plan to organize a "poison squad" to feed on cold storage meats and foods meets with their special disapproval, as is indicated by the following from the Chicago Livestock World, one of the chief livestock journals:

"Doc" Wiley, managing editor of the poison squad, is preparing to feed his phalanx on chilled beef. Wiley has succeeded in spending a goodly share of the annual appropriation of the Department of Agriculture, but otherwise has done nothing to which he can point with reasonable pride. It must be admitted that he has furnished a fund of newspaper humor, but this is not the object for which the department is maintained.

Wiley now proposes to feed his squad on chilled beef. Cattleman are naturally protesting. While it is improbable that Wiley will develop anything inimical to the future of chilled beef, or that the members of his squad will do other than flourish on the diet, there is always the prospect of creating prejudice owing to the attention paid by the wits of the press to Wiley's maneuvers. Chilled beef has been tested for years on a class not of the dimensions of Wiley's freak poison squad, but on the whole American people. It has stood the test and there is no need of subjecting it to the farcical demonstration proposed.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Benjamin R. Stoddard was proposed for membership.

Visitors: A. Vroed, Amsterdam; Robert S. Craig, London; W. C. Proctor, Cincinnati; N. M. Tucker, R. B. Schneider, S. D. McCoy, Chicago.

## NORWAY'S FISH OUTPUT.

Fishing is perhaps the most important line of business pursued by the people of Norway. The wide spaces of their own seas, particularly the parts that lie near the Lofoden Islands, are full of cod, herring, and mackerel. Salmon abound in the rivers, of which the country has abundance. The waters of the world pay tribute to Norway, for some of her whaling vessels go into the far north or to the south and some to Newfoundland and into the seas north of Scotland. In 1904 Norway exported 31,000,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of fresh cod and 17,100,000 kilograms of dried cod. She sent out 680,000 hectoliters of salted herring and enormous shipments of mackerel.

Almost all kinds of fish are put up in boxes and barrels for transportation to all parts of the world. As means of transportation improve, the fresh-fish sales increase. As a by-product she bottles oils and makes large quantities of fish fertilizers. Her whaling efforts in 1904 permitted her to send out 120,000 to 130,000 hectoliters of whale oil, in addition to all the other products of the whale.

## THE CONSUMER'S VIEW.

They say there's red dye in the can  
And prussian blue in tea,  
And borax in the mackerel smoked  
And copperas in the pea,  
But I don't care a dam—a tinker's dam—  
Whether such yarns are true,  
If the taste is right and the price is right  
And the grub agrees; do you?

—Merchants' Review.

## JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
Fuller's Earth and Fer-  
tilizing Materials  
ATLANTA, GA.

## JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant  
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED OIL  
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,  
Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—  
Cotton Seed Products  
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company  
AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS,  
Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and  
Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw,  
Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Sup-  
plies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers,  
Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL  
SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine,  
Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.

Southern Office and Works:  
Norfolk, Va.

## COTTON OIL &amp; FIBRE CO.

Land Title Bldg.:  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil. Cotton Seed Cake,  
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decolourized.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 43 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues dull, with a somewhat weaker tendency on December native steers. The last sale of early December native steers was at 15½¢, but the same packer who sold these is offering more freely at the same price, but does not find any buyers. Native steers at present are decidedly dull and the prospect is that there will be a large slaughter of these next month. Large buyers have purchased a good many branded hides ahead, as they expect a rather short supply of these as is usual during the winter and early spring, which is the season for native hides to be most plentiful. There is still some inquiry for branded cows and light and extreme Texas, but as the packers are all sold ahead on these they cannot offer anything. Quotations on branded hides continue nominal at 14½¢ for heavy and light Texas, 13¾¢ for extreme Texas, Colorados and branded cows and 14¢ for butt brands. The situation on native cows is not strong, owing to recent declines in the country market, but at the same time a prominent packer is reported to have sold 3,000 late December light native cows at 14¾¢. Most buyers believe, however, that other lots of light cows could be obtained at less than this figure. Heavy native cows are sold ahead and nominally unchanged at 14½¢. There is a good demand for native bulls and only one packer is offering January salting ahead, and this packer wants 11½¢ flat for grubs. Branded bulls are nominal at 10¾¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues rather easy and buffs for January shipment are not quotable over 13¼¢. One sale has been made of 2 cars of buffs at 13¼¢ for January delivery and buyers claim that no buffs will bring more than this figure and may go lower if tight money affects general business. Several other cars of buffs have also been sold and it is understood these brought 13¼¢, but this is not confirmed as some dealers are declining that bid. Most of the dealers have all they can do to make deliveries of hides that were promised for December shipment. It is not expected that the market will see any activity of consequence until after the first of the year, and some dealers are looking forward to more inquiry and a stiffer market then, but if native hides ease off early in January, as is expected, it will have a tendency to check any attempt to advance country cows. The market on heavy cows is quiet, with dealers offering to sell at 13½¢, and buyers not bidding over 13¼¢ to 13½¢. Extremes are nominally quotable at 13½¢, but no sales have been reported at this price. Heavy steers are in small supply and small demand at 14¢ for

ordinary lots. Bulls continue to be offered at 12¢ on selection, but have not found buyers at this figure.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market continues dull, but steady at the slight recession from foreign rates. Chicago and choice outside cities are hardly quotable at over 15½¢, at which price last sales were effected, but some dealers are refusing this figure and holding at 16¢. Small lots of country skins have been sold at 15½¢, and sales at outside points have been made at less than this figure. Kips are unchanged at 14¢.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—No further advance has occurred in the market, but prices are decidedly strong at former rates. Chicago packer skins are quotably unchanged at \$1.85 for sheep and \$1.70 for lambs, and extra heavy Western pelts are quoted at \$2. Some sales of Bridgeport skins have been made at as high as \$1.60, but a range of prices is \$1.30 to \$1.60. Country pelts are not selling as well as formerly, owing to the high prices at which most lots are held. Some sales of country skins have been made at \$1.65 to \$1.70, and inferior lots have brought \$1.25.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Quoted at \$4 to \$4.10.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The demand continues good, with sales readily effected at unchanged prices. About 6,000 Central Americans, etc., have been sold on the basis of 23¼¢ for Panamas, and 23¢ for Colombians. A lot of 1,100 Maracaibos has been moved at 23¼¢, including Cucutas at 22¼¢.

**CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.**—There is a slightly better inquiry, but no sales are reported, owing to the fact that tanners are entertaining lower views than those of packers.

## New York Butchers' Hides and Skins.

Special Report to The National Provisioner.

**GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.**—The market remains featureless and quiet, owing to the holiday season. Quotations are: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10½¢@11¢; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 9½¢@10¢; No. 1 native weights, 9½¢@10¢; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lb., cows and heifers all weights, 8½¢@9¢; No. 1 native bulls, 7½¢@8¢; No. 2 native bulls, 6½¢@7¢. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

**CALFSKINS.**—Large buyers are out of the market and, as there are no accumulations, the market remains very quiet. Quotations: Trimmed—5@7 lb., 95¢@1; 7@9 lb., \$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lb., \$1.40@1.50; kips, 12 lb. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80; 15¢ less per piece on No. 2, and 20¢ less on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed—No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 12@12½¢; No. 1, 15 lbs., up, 9@10¢; No. 2, 1½¢ less per lb.

If you have a job for a good man, or if you are the man in need of a good job, you can always get what you want through The National Provisioner's "Wanted" columns. Use page 48.

## CINCINNATI PROVISION EXPORT CO.

401 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati  
214 Produce Exchange, - New York  
Exporters of Pork Products  
Lard a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited.

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer

Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Feed

## COBURN'S CHRISTMAS CARD.

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has sent his friends a characteristic Christmas greeting in the form of a handsome card bearing on one side a photogravure of three typically "fat and sassy" Kansas children, with the caption "The race suicide problem, as dealt with in Kansas," while the reverse of the card contains the usual Coburn statistics of the wonderful agricultural and livestock productiveness of Kansas. These figures show a total value of farm products for the State for 1905 of \$238,818,666, including animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, \$52,617,860. He shows a total value of livestock of \$169,821,157, making the grand total of farm products and livestock \$408,639,823, an increase of \$41,222,703 over 1904, and a total value more than double that of ten years ago.

## CATTLE FEEDING IN NEW ENGLAND.

H. K. Bloodgood, of New York, who received two hundred Western steers from Chicago last summer and placed them on his large estate in New Marlboro, Berkshire County, Conn., to experiment in beef raising is having great difficulty to get enough fodder for the animals. When winter set in it was found that the whole town of New Marlboro could not supply fodder enough to winter the stock satisfactorily, and shipments of turnips and other vegetables suitable for fodder were made by the carload from White Plains, N. Y. Several carloads of cornstalks were received there last week and are being hauled to New Marlboro, a distance of about fourteen miles. The steers threatened to eat out the whole neighborhood.

## SWIFT HOUSES OPENED.

During the past fortnight Swift & Company have opened two new branch houses which are among the finest on their circuit. The new branch house at Cumberland, Md., was opened December 18, with a luncheon to guests and thousands visited the model plant. The following day manager T. M. Willison opened the splendid new plant at Youngstown, O., with 15,000 people for guests during the day.

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES  
and SKINS would do well  
to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

## HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED  
ROCK SALT will bring more money on account  
of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime  
in RETSOF; just the pure salt supplied by Na-  
ture. We merely crush and screen to meet the  
requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads  
evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured  
uniformly; the salt can be used several times,  
thus making it the most economical we know of.  
That we are never too old to learn is exempli-  
fied by the following: A hide man who had  
used evaporated salt for many years was in-  
duced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides  
with RETSOF and a pack of same number with  
evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with  
RETSOF had increased in weight 94 lbs. more  
than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar  
trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.





# CHICAGO SECTION



Another operation on Fitz for Obrienitis might prove fatal.

"Scotty's" advance agent has evidently come to life again.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending December 23d. averaged 6.02 cents per pound.

The breakfast food fakirs will be patronized extensively from now on, no doubt, until Willie falls and breaks his plate.

The vodka works along Ashland avenue are dispensing "Russian disturbance" instead of the old "Thomas and Jeremiah."

Charley Goepper did not have nearly so much to say a while or two ago as did George Pratt about four-cent hogs. Notice?

Armour, Swift, Morris, Hammond, United Dressed Beef Company and S. & S. bought practically all the show cattle, hogs and sheep sold.

The Plankinton Packing Company bought a carload of two-year-old Angus steers averaging 1,450 lbs. at \$8.45. They dressed out 74.30 per cent.

It is claimed the new banking rules going into effect January 1st will bring a gain of over two millions of dollars annually to the Chicago bankers.

Imagine poor Mrs. Burke-Roehe struggling along the best she can on \$60,000 per year—ye discontented, yowling mob, getting a hundred a month and upwards—and then shut up.

Louis Pfaelzer paid \$10 per hundred for an Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old steer which dressed out 70.31 per cent. Three other steers dressed out 64.45, 64.60 and 65.18.

See the American Stock Growers' Association has issued a pamphlet on "President

Roosevelt's Railroad Policy." Hope it contains the President's "explanation" of the Morton case.

The London Stock Yards and Abattoir Company, of London, Ontario, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 to operate stock yards, packinghouse and cold storage plants.

Yellow press item.—The Chicago Board of Health might investigate the practice of milkmen putting milk into formaldehyde, and some of the sausage-makers are actually putting meat into the chemical they are selling.

Armour & Company's six-horse team was awarded the international championship after a long deliberation by the judges. Pabst was second, Swift & Company third, and Morris & Company fourth. It was a hard task to determine the awards.

The grand champion steer of the show sold for \$25 per hundred. The champion carload of yearlings, averaging 1,200 lbs., sold at \$7.40 per hundred. The champion carload of two-year-olds, averaging 1,434 lbs., sold at \$6.80 per hundred.

Is Chicago's poor supposed to have eaten enough at Christmas to last 'em all winter? They've got a camel skinned if they did. Some of these \$60,000 income people might study up this question some. And there are many with a considerably larger income.

That big Dutch skissage maker in Pittsburg certainly proved Mark Twain's description of an art critic. But then the Dutch ain't so slow, already yet. And then why ain't a nice skissage as attractive and a whole lot more wholesome than a track-sore actress anyhow?

Quite a number of simple life (from necessity) adherents visiting the stock show loaned their money to "health officials" to be fumigated. Practically all of it (a little the police recovered about half fumigated)

is fumigating very nicely still and the simple lifers left their addresses (rural delivery) and took to the pines.

London cable: "Messrs. Lipton, Ltd., were fined £50 and £21 costs at Worship street Police Court on Tuesday for having a quantity of tuberculous pork in course of preparation for food at their sausage factory in Gayton street. A previous conviction for a similar offence was recorded against them."

Is this our Sir Tummas?

The attendance at the Live Stock Exposition this year was 557,743, almost 100,000 more than last year, and while the seating capacity of the exposition building is 10,000, it was not nearly large enough to accommodate the visitors desiring seats on any day or night of the week. Hence the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company will take into consideration the material enlargement of the building for next year.

## DENVER'S LIVE STOCK SHOW.

There will be a grouping of several events of importance to livestock and meat men at Denver in the latter part of January. The annual conventions of the National Livestock Association, the American Stock Growers' Association, the National Wool Growers' Association and the Colorado Cattle & Horse Growers' Association are all held at Denver during the week of January 29-February 3. At the same time there will be a big exhibition of livestock inaugurating the Western Live Stock Show, to be held at the Denver Union Stock Yards. Big prices have been offered and some splendid entries are promised. There will also be a celebration over the advent of the big packinghouse interests in Denver, making it the great Western market. Representatives of all the Eastern meat interests will be in attendance. Nelson Morris, the Armour Packing Company, the Omaha Packing Company, Swift & Company and other packers have offered special prizes for fat stock exhibits at this show.

Openings for experts in all departments of the packinghouse industry. Watch page 49.

**JAMES A. CANNON**  
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Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Car cases once Solicited

**SEE THE LIST OF  
BARGAINS  
ON PAGE 48**

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ARCHITECT  
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

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**TEXAS—LOUISIANA—MISSISSIPPI**

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Formerly Gen'l Supt. Swift & Company;  
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Schwarschild & Sulzberger Co.'s Chicago  
Plant. Author of "The Modern Packing  
House."

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**DESIGNERS AND CONSTRUCTORS OF PACKING  
HOUSES AND ALLIED INDUSTRIAL PLANTS**

Rendering Plants, Commercial Fertilizer Plants, Sanitary Garbage Reduction  
Plants, Ice and Cold Storage Plants.

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help you.

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## RESULTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW

The International Live Stock Exposition of 1905 of Chicago wound up Saturday night in a blaze of glory, with an attendance showing that broke all previous records. The total for the week was 557,743, and though the new amphitheatre was built to care for all needs, it proved too small to hold the crowds, as far as seating capacity was concerned. Expansion of public interest in the show will necessitate another enlargement for next year.

The championship awards and results of the auction sales were announced in The National Provisioner last week. Black Rock, the grand champion steer of the show, an Angus fed at the Iowa Agricultural College, went to the United Dressed Beef Company of New York at \$25 per 100 lbs. Swift & Company bought 14 loads of steers and one load of prize heifers. Armour & Company secured 15 loads, the National Packing Company 13 loads, the United Dressed Beef Company 11 loads, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company 12 loads, Richard Weber of New York one load of prize two-year-olds, while the Plankinton Packing Company of Milwaukee bought a prize load which dressed out the highest of the show, 74.3 per cent. Swift & Company secured most of the show sheep, while Armour and S. & S. divided honors with the show hogs.

One of the spectacular events of the show was the draft horse exhibition to harness. In this department the big Chicago packers take the leading part, and usually most of the honors. The contest opened with the best mare or gelding weighing 1,750 lbs. to cart, in which Armour & Company scored a victory with the roan gelding that made a

market record of \$600 when negotiated at public auction. In the class of single mare or gelding Pabst Brewing Company won first honors. For the pair of horses weighing 3,000 to 3,500 lbs. Pabst Brewing Company carried off the blue ribbon. In the three horse abreast exhibit Armour & Company finished first, Nelson Morris & Company second, and Swift & Company third. In the four-horse team wheelers weighing over 3,500 lbs. Armour & Company scored a brilliant victory, Pabst Brewing Company finishing second, Nelson Morris & Company third, Swift & Company fourth and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger fifth.

The spectacular feature of the draft horse class in harness was the exhibit of the six-in-hand teams, the first honors of which at the first four Internationals were awarded to Nelson Morris & Company's team and at the 1904 exposition were awarded to the Pabst Brewing Company's entry. Armour & Company's, Pabst Brewing Company's, Nelson Morris & Company's and Swift & Company's matchless six-in-hand establishments made their grand entry into the International Amphitheatre, heralded by music and the applause of a crowd of visitors that filled the auditorium and overflowed the promenade that inclosed the arena. Better teams or finer appointments were never exhibited at any International Exposition. Gold bronzed trucks and harness and well groomed steeds captivated the spectators and each entry was greeted with applause.

At the 1904 show the Pabst team clearly outclassed competitors, but this year Armour & Company brought their entry to the show ring in grand form and received first prize,

Pabst second, Swift & Company third and Nelson Morris fourth.

Dressing honors on show cattle thus far slaughtered go to the Funk Bros.' load of Angus two-year-olds, which ranked second to the car lot champions. When sold in Chicago at \$8.45 to Plankinton Packing Company of Milwaukee they averaged 1,450 lbs. They dressed at Milwaukee 74.3 per cent. beef, Chicago weights. The champion load of Krambeck's Angus steers, averaging 1,524 lbs., and sold to Swift at \$8.65, dressed out 64.5 per cent. George W. Chandler's load of 1,216-lb. Shorthorn yearlings, bought by Armour in the auction at \$7.25, yielded 63.4 per cent. and J. D. Waters' load of 1,306-lb. Shorthorns, which also sold at \$7.25, yielded 64.4 per cent. beef. Other dressing results on car lots were:

### Swift & Company.

Owner and breed.	Av. live weight.	Price.	P. c.
Krambeck, Angus.....	1,524	\$8.65	64.5
Steiner, Hereford.....	1,201	7.40	63.6
E. P. Hall, Angus.....	1,190	7.35	63.6
Dan Black, Hereford.....	1,172	7.25	65.1
Blakely, Angus.....	1,581	7.25	64.5
Waters, Shorthorn.....	1,292	6.90	64.2
White, Angus heifers.....	1,039	6.80	63.3
Reynolds, Hereford.....	1,288	6.75	62.5
Camp, Hereford.....	1,120	6.75	61.5
Keays, Shorthorn.....	1,573	6.75	65.2
Hagler, Hereford.....	1,109	6.65	60.4
Crabb, Shorthorn.....	1,658	6.60	63.1
Miller, Angus heifers.....	990	6.00	62.8
Hill, Hereford.....	1,510	6.00	61.1
Forney, Hereford heifers.....	906	4.90	56.7

### Armour & Company.

Miller Bros., Hereford.....	1,530	6.50	63.2
Funk, Shorthorn.....	1,644	6.60	64.6
Davis, Angus.....	1,059	6.65	62.2
J. D. Rogers, Angus.....	1,144	6.70	62.0
Texas station, Hereford.....	1,182	6.00	61.3
Dunlap, Shorthorn.....	1,789	6.60	63.0
Imboden, Hereford.....	1,032	6.75	62.2

### Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

Funk, Shorthorn.....	1,666	6.65	64.5
Henderson.....	1,842	6.60	64.5
Imboden, Hereford.....	991	6.80	62.1
Packard, Galloway.....	1,168	6.30	62.5
Seeley, Angus.....	1,367	6.30	60.8
Cabeen, Angus heifers.....	1,102	6.00	60.5

### Morris & Company.

Fowler & T., Hereford.....	1,670	6.80	66.6
C. C. Judy, Hereford.....	1,060	6.75	63.0
Davis, Angus.....	1,572	6.65	62.5
Camp, Angus.....	1,287	6.60	63.5

Higher figures were shown on individual animals. An Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old steer bought by Louis Pfaelzer, of Chicago, at \$10 per 100 lbs., yielded 70.31 per cent. of beef. Following are the butchers' figures on some of the individual carcasses, dressed at the Armour plant:

Exhibitor.	Live Weight lbs.	Dressed Weight lbs.	Per Cent. Beef.	Per Cent. Butter.	Per Cent. Hides.
Iowa Agr. Col.....	1,250	897	.6483	.0429	.004
Univ. of Neb.....	1,640	1,112	.678	.0292	.061
Univ. of Neb.....	1,300	853	.6561	.0261	.06
John McConnell.....	1,480	993	.6644	.0363	.0601
Funk Bros.....	1,310	874	.6671	.0404	.0626
Borden Stk Fm.....	1,110	715	.6441	.057	.0504
O. H. Swigart.....	1,200	775	.6458	.0266	.07
C. D. McPherson.....	1,410	882	.6255	.027	.0696
Geo. Leigh.....	1,365	855	.6263	.0313	.0698
O. Gehlbach.....	1,650	1,026	.6172	.0335	.062
Chas. J. Off.....	1,540	983	.6383	.0448	.0557
Mich. Agr. Col.....	1,395	1,032	.647	.05	.0487
Iowa Agr. Col.....	1,090	733	.6725	.0312	.0587

The grand champion load of lambs, bought by Swift & Company, averaging 119 lbs. alive, at \$9, dressed out 52.5 per cent. meat. Swift bought another load which dressed 55.6 per cent. Individual sheep carcasses dressed from 49.4 per cent. to 60.8 per cent. A fine showing was also made in the dressing of show hogs at the Nelson Morris plant.

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NEW YORK

No trouble to answer questions in any language.



## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 18.....	27,491	1,844	46,111	20,709
Tuesday, Dec. 19.....	10,999	1,919	28,809	9,296
Wednesday, Dec. 20.....	23,427	1,791	40,773	15,112
Thursday, Dec. 21.....	11,847	808	29,903	3,621
Friday, Dec. 22.....	4,385	394	25,283	4,577
Saturday, Dec. 23.....	400	35	17,000	1,000

Total this week.....	78,549	6,761	192,379	63,115
Previous week.....	80,618	4,837	197,033	100,652
Cor. week 1904.....	52,211	3,562	201,727	64,416
Cor. week 1903.....	58,900	4,291	198,750	92,870

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 18.....	6,056	49	15,092	1,963
Tuesday, Dec. 19.....	4,544	328	7,185	3,934
Wednesday, Dec. 20.....	6,763	61	6,203	3,724
Thursday, Dec. 21.....	6,641	110	7,132	2,309
Friday, Dec. 22.....	8,653	379	9,297	1,263
Saturday, Dec. 23.....	1,000	50	6,500	500

Total this week.....	33,657	977	51,432	13,393
Previous week.....	28,207	647	43,704	14,453
Cor. week 1904.....	21,938	262	24,966	15,018
Cor. week 1903.....	25,296	290	23,600	18,272

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending December 23, 1905.....	573,000
Week ago.....	657,000
Year ago.....	639,000
Two years ago.....	373,000

Total receipts for year to date, 23,206,000, against 21,516,000 year and two years ago 20,445,000.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Dec. 23.....	175,200	429,000	114,500
1905.....	195,500	447,500	182,700
Year ago.....	121,600	432,100	116,000
Two years ago.....	84,700	250,700	90,200
Receipts for year to Dec. 23.....	8,561,000	17,427,000	9,602,000
Receipts for same period last year.....	8,163,000	16,211,000	8,727,000

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Dec. 23 as follows:

Armour & Co.....	33,500
Anglo-American.....	11,100
Continental.....	5,800
Swift & Co.....	24,000
Hammond & Co.....	5,800
Morris & Co.....	10,900
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	9,400
S. & S.....	15,300
H. Boone & Co.....	6,900
Robert & Oake.....	3,400
Other packers.....	24,100
Total.....	149,700
Left over.....	5,000
Week ago.....	157,900
Year ago.....	177,000
Two years ago.....	139,200

## AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Dec. 23, 1905.....	\$5.00
Previous.....	4.86
Year ago.....	4.47
Two years ago.....	4.50
Three years ago.....	6.19
Estimated receipts of livestock week ending December 30, 1905:	
Cattle.....	75,000
Hogs.....	180,000
Sheep.....	80,000

## AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Dec. 23.....	\$5.00
Previous week.....	4.85
Year ago.....	4.90
Two years ago.....	4.70
Three years ago.....	4.85

## CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$6.00@6.65
Common to good steers.....	4.20@5.65
Inferior to common steers.....	3.25@4.20
Yearlings, good to choice.....	4.50@5.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.00@5.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.25@4.25
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.75@3.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.25@2.75
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.15
Bulls, common to choice.....	2.00@4.00
Calves, common to good.....	3.75@5.50
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@7.00

## HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$5.10@5.25
Good to choice butcher weights.....	5.10@5.25
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	5.00@5.10
Heavy packing.....	4.95@5.05
Light mixed.....	5.00@5.20
Good to choice, 185@250-lb. weights.....	5.05@5.20
Choice to prime heavy.....	5.05@5.20
Poor to choice pigs.....	4.50@5.00
Governments, boars and stags.....	2.25@4.50

## SHEEP.

Export wethers.....	\$5.25@6.15
Fair to prime wethers.....	5.25@6.15
Ewes, good to prime.....	4.85@5.75
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	5.50@6.80
Culls, ewes, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.25
Native lambs, poor to choice.....	6.50@8.00
Western lambs.....	6.75@7.75
Feeding lambs.....	5.25@6.85
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Dec. 27.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 8½@8¾; 12@14 ave., 8½@8¾; 14@16 ave., 8¾; 18@20 ave., 8¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6¼; 6@8 ave., 6; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5¼; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6¼; 12@14 ave., 6¼; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 8¾; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 9¼; 10@12 ave., 9; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 9¼; 10@12 ave., 9; 12@14 ave., 8¾; 14@16 ave., 8¾; 18@20 ave., 8¾; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8¾; 14@16 ave., 8; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8½; 18@20 ave., 8½; 20@22 ave., 8½; 22@24 ave., 8¾; 24@26 ave., 8¾; 26@28 ave., 8; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6¼; 6@7 ave., 6¼; 6@8 ave., 6; 7@9 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5¼; 10@12 ave., 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 9¼; 8@10 ave., 9¼; 10@12 ave., 9¼.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.37	7.40	7.37	7.40
May.....	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.45

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
May.....	7.25	7.30	7.25	7.30

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.62	13.65	13.62	13.65
May.....	13.62	13.65	13.62	13.65

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1905.

Holiday.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.40
May.....	7.57	7.57	7.45	7.47

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.17	7.22	7.15	7.17
May.....	7.42	7.42	7.35	7.37

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.70	13.72	13.65	13.65
May.....	13.92	13.92	13.80	13.82

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.35	7.35	7.27	7.27
May.....	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.40

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.12	7.15	7.10	7.15
May.....	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.35

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.50	13.52	13.50	13.50
May.....	13.75	13.75	13.67	13.70

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.27	7.27	7.20	7.20
May.....	7.37	7.40	7.37	7.37

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.10	7.15	7.07	7.10
May.....	7.30	7.35	7.27	7.30

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.50	13.50	13.40	13.40
May.....	13.62	13.72	13.62	13.65

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	7.25	7.30	7.22	7.30
May.....	7.40	7.50	7.40	7.47

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.15	7.20	7.12	7.17
May.....	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.40

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	13.47	13.55	13.47	13.52
May.....	13.72	13.82	13.72	13.82

## JOHN WISHART &amp; CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS and  
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS

Complete Specifications, Installations  
and Tests.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

## Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	15	@16
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@32
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	8	@10
Beef Stew.....	5	@6
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@10
Corned Flanks.....	8	@10
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@10
Rolls Roast.....	10	@11

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	10
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	15
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	11
Fore Quarters.....	9
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	9
Pork Chops.....	10
Pork Tenderloins.....	20
Pork Butts.....	9
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	5
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	8
Leaf Lard.....	9

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	9
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	8 @10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3 @ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1¼ @ 3¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @ 18
Calfskin, under 8 lbs. (seasons).....	20 @ 25

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@14
Fowls.....	@ 9½
Roosters.....	@ 7
Springs.....	@ 9½
Ducks.....	10½ @ 11
Geese.....	10 @ 11

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@17
Chickens.....	9½ @ 10
Springs.....	@ 10
Ducks.....	@ 12
Geese.....	10 @ 11

## Veal.

Choice.....	9 @ 9½
Good.....	7½ @ 8½
Medium.....	6 @ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	4½ @ 5½
Coarse, small.....	3 @ 5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@12½
Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 8
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 6
Loin, No. 1.....	@ 14
Loin, No. 2.....	@ 10
Loin, No. 3.....	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 7
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 6
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 5
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 6½
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 5
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 3½
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 3½
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3½
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@26
Creamery, Extras.....	@25
Creamery Firsts.....	19 @ 22
Creamery, Seconds.....	17 @ 18
Dairies, Choice.....	@ 18
Dairies, Firsts.....	14½ @ 17
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	15 @ 15½
Renovated.....	19 @ 19½
Cold storage.....	22 @ 22½

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@25
Prime Firsts.....	@26
Firsts.....	@22
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	15 @ 23
Cold storage.....	@19½



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Native Cows	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Western Steers	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Helpers, Good	6 @ 6 1/2
Helpers, Medium	5 @ 5 1/2
Hind Quarters	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chunks	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Chunks	3 @ 4
Boneless Chunks	3 1/2 @ 4
Medium Plates	2 @ 2 1/2
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	4 1/2 @ 5
Steer Rounds	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Cow Loins, Common	6 @ 7
Cow Loins, Medium	6 @ 7
Cow Loins, Good	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	12 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	15 @ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 13
Strip Loins	8 @ 8 1/2
Sirloin Butts	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 8 1/2
Rolls	8 @ 8 1/2
Rump Butts	4 1/2 @ 5
Trimblings	3 @ 3 1/2
Shank	3 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common Light	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Loins ends, steer-native	6 @ 6 1/2
Loins ends, cow	6 @ 6 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	4 @ 4 1/2
Flank Steak	6 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 1/2 @ 4
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 3
Tongues	1 1/2 @ 2
Sweetbreads	16 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 3
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	2 @ 2 1/2
Kidneys, each	2 @ 2 1/2
Brains	2 @ 2 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Medium Carcass	8 @ 9
Good Carcass	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	12 @ 13
Medium Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	25 @ 30
Flukes	25 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 10 1/2

Lamb.	
Medium Caul	9 1/2 @ 10
Good Caul	10 @ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	12 @ 12 1/2
Saddles Caul	12 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 14 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 10 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	12 @ 12 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	4 1/2 @ 5
Mutton Loins	10 @ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5 1/2

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	6 @ 6 1/2
Pork Loins	7 @ 7 1/2
Leaf Lard	8 @ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	17 @ 17 1/2
Spare Ribs	5 @ 5 1/2
Butts	6 @ 6 1/2
Hocks	4 1/2 @ 5
Trimblings	3 @ 3 1/2
Tails	3 @ 3 1/2
Snouts	3 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	3 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	4 @ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	3 @ 3 1/2
Hog Plucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	3 @ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	6 @ 6 1/2
Pork Hearts	3 @ 3 1/2
Pork Kidneys	3 @ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	3 @ 3 1/2
Slip Bones	3 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	3 @ 3 1/2
Brains	3 @ 3 1/2
Backfat	6 @ 6 1/2
Hams	8 @ 8 1/2
Tails	7 @ 7 1/2
Belles	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders	6 @ 6 1/2
Compressed Ham	9 @ 9 1/2
Large Compressed Ham	9 @ 9 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna	5 @ 5 1/2
Viennas	7 @ 7 1/2
Frankfurters	6 1/2 @ 7
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	5 1/2 @ 6
Tongue	8 @ 8 1/2
White Tongue	8 @ 8 1/2
Mixed Ham	8 @ 8 1/2
Prepared Ham	9 @ 9 1/2
New England Ham	12 @ 12 1/2
Berliner Ham	11 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Ham	11 @ 11 1/2
Oxford Ham	11 @ 11 1/2
Polish Sausage	6 @ 6 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6 @ 6 1/2
Smoked Pork	6 @ 6 1/2
Veal Ham	6 @ 6 1/2
Warm Sausage	7 @ 7 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7 @ 7 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	7 1/2 @ 8
Special Prepared, Ham	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	5 1/2 @ 6
Ham Bologna	6 @ 6 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10 1/2

## Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	16 @ 16 1/2
German Salami, New Dry	14 @ 14 1/2
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11 1/2
Mettwurst, New	11 @ 11 1/2
Farmer, New	12 @ 12 1/2
Darles, H. C., New	17 @ 17 1/2
Italian Salami, New	17 @ 17 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13 1/2

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 4
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.50
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 3
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.50
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 4

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.00 @ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50 @ 5
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 8
Pickled Ox Laps, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00 @ 11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.50
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00 @ 30.50

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35 @ 2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70 @ 5
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	6.00 @ 6.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75 @ 18

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.75
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50 @ 7
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00 @ 11.50
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 23
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.80 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per lb. \$10.00
Plate Beef	9.50 @ 10
Prime Mess Beef	8.50 @ 9
Beef Hams	9.00 @ 9.50
Rump Butts	9.00 @ 9.50
Mess Pork	13.50 @ 14
Clear Fat Backs	13.75 @ 14
Family Back Pork	11.75 @ 12
Bean Pork	11.75 @ 12

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	Per tierce \$9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	6 1/2 @ 7
Lard, compounds	6 @ 6 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tierce
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tierce
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierce
Cooking Oil, per gal.	23 @ 23 1/2

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 11 1/2
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	8.55 @ 9
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	8.42 1/2 @ 9
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 average	7.12 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Regular Plates	6.75 @ 7
Short Cleats	7.75 @ 8

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	10 @ 10 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	9 1/2 @ 10
Skinned Hams	10 1/2 @ 11
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	8 1/2 @ 9
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	6 1/2 @ 7
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	16 1/2 @ 17
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	12 1/2 @ 13
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	11 1/2 @ 12
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	9 1/2 @ 10
Dried Beef Sets	15 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	15 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	14 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	11 1/2 @ 12
Regular Balled Hams	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked Balled Hams	15 @ 15 1/2
Balled Picnic Hams	10 1/2 @ 11
Cooked Loin Rolls	18 1/2 @ 19

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	13 @ 13 1/2
Middles, per set	14 @ 14 1/2

Beef bungs, per piece	8 1/2 @ 9
Hog casings, as packed	24 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	50 @ 51
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12 1/2
Hog bungs, export	15 @ 15 1/2
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	8 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	1 @ 1 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	30 @ 31
Imported medium wide sheep casings	27 @ 28
Imported medium sheep casings	30 @ 31
Imported narrow sheep casings	30 @ 31
Beef weasands	4 1/2 @ 5
Beef bladders, medium	— @ —
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	17 @ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4 1/2

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.50 @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.22 1/2 @ 2.22 1/2
Ground tankage, 12%	2.35 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.23 1/2 @ 2.23 1/2
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.15 to 2.17 1/2 @ 2.15 to 2.17 1/2
Ground tankage, 8 and 35% ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	30c. @ 30c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	27.50 @ 27.50
Horns, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, white, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Flat shin bones, 33 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 33 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	7.50 @ 7.50
Prime steam, loose	7.10 @ 7.10
Neutral	9 @ 9 1/2
Compound	5 @ 5 1/2
Leaf	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	7 @ 7 1/2
Mutton	7 @ 7 1/2
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 @ 4 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	59 @ 61
Extra No. 1 lard oil	41 @ 44
No. 1 lard oil	35 @ 38
No. 2 lard oil	32 @ 34
Oleo oil, extra	10 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	60 @ 65
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	53 @ 55

## TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2 @ 6
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 5
Packers' No. 2	3 1/2 @ 4
Renderers' No. 1	4 @ 4 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	3 1/2 @ 4
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 4
Brown	3 1/2 @ 4
Glue stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	27 1/2 @ 28
P. S. Y., soap grade	27 @ 27
Soap bbis., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	2 @ 2
Soap stock, bbis., reg., 50% F. A.	1.00 @ 1.05

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.32 1/2 @ 1.35
Barrels, ash	1.05 @ 1.05
Barrels, ash	1.07 @ 1.07

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar—	
White, clarified	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	3 @ 3 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	35.00 @ 35.00
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	2.50 @ 2.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.00 @ 2.00
Casing salt, bbis., 250 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.25 @ 1.25

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HORNS AND BONES  
STEARINES  
TALLOW OIL  
BONE MEAL  
HORN MEAL  
If you wish to sell, write us

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@5.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.20@4.90
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@4.10
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.35@6.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.50@9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs..	8.25@9.25
Live veal calves, culls, to med., per 100 lbs.	5.50@8.00
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live veal calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs....	—@—
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	2.75@3.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, choice to good, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.75@8.25
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.25@7.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs).....	@\$5.60
Hogs, medium.....	\$5.00@5.65
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@5.75
Pigs.....	5.75@6.00
Roughs.....	4.00@5.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8%
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8%
Common to fair, native.....	@ 7%

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8%
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8%
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 7%
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @ 7%
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7%
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7%
Common to fair Texas.....	6 @ 7%
Good to choice hangers.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Choice cows.....	5 @ 6
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6 1/2
Fleshy bologna butts.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4

## BEEF CUTS.

Ribs, No. 1, 11c.; No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 6c. Loins,	
No. 1, 11c.; No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 7c. Chucks, No. 1,	
6c.; No. 2, 5c.; No. 3, 4c. Rounds, No. 1, 7c.; No. 2,	
6c.; No. 3, 5c.	

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 13
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common.....	11 @ 11 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 8%
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 7 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 12 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 12
Spring lambs, culls.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 9 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	@ 9

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11 @ 11 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Smoked shoulders.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11 1/2 @ 12
Dried beef, salted.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 17
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 10

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut....	—@ \$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	43.00 @ 45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 53.00
Thigh bones, av. 80@90 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 in. and over, steers, first	
quality, per ton.....	@ 300.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @ 80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4 @ 2c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound

Oxtails.....	@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	10

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tiers or	
bb's, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, legs, per lb., f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	8 1/2
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	5 1/4
Beef, wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef, wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	17 1/2	18
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17	18 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	17
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/4
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	10	19
Mace.....	42	45

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4%
Redned—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4%
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5%
Powdered.....	5 @ 5 1/4

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.20
No. 2 skins.....	.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.16
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	2.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40
Branded skins.....	.12
Branded kips.....	1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.75
Ticky skins.....	.12
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.80
No. 3 skins.....	1.80

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED—ICE PACKED.

Turkeys—Spring dry-picked, selected (culls	
out).....	@ 22
Spring, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 17
Spring, dry-picked, poor to medium grades.....	@ 16
Spring, scalded, selected (culls out).....	@ 20
Spring, scalded, average run.....	@ 19
Spring, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 12
Old, selected (culls out).....	@ 18
Old, poor to medium.....	@ 13
Chickens, Broilers—4 lbs. per pair and under—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 22
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 18
New York & Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 20
New York & Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	@ 18
Western, milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 20
Western, milk-fed, scalded, fancy.....	@ 17
Western, dry-picked, selected (culls out).....	@ 18
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 15
South & Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13
Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 14
Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 13
South & Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@ 11
South & Southwestern, scalded, average medium.....	@ 10
Chickens, Roasting—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 20
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 17
New York & Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 14
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	@ 12
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@ 11
Western, milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 18
Western, milk-fed, scalded, fancy.....	@ 14
Western, dry-picked, selected (culls out).....	@ 12
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 11 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@ 8
Southern, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 10 1/2
Southern, scalded, selected (culls out).....	@ 12
Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 11 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 7
South & Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@ 10 1/2
South & Southwestern, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 7

Chickens, Medium Weights—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 15
N. Y. & Pa., dry-picked, average run.....	@ 14
Western, milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 13
Western, milk-fed, scalded, fancy.....	@ 11
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@ 7
Southern, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 10 1/2
Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 11
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 7
South & Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@ 10
South & Southwestern, scalded, inferior grades.....	@ 9
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 14
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 13
Western, dry-picked, 5 lbs. and over, selected (culls out).....	@ 13
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 11 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@ 7
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 10
Western, scalded, selected (culls out).....	@ 11 1/2
Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 12
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 7
Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	@ 10
Southern & Southwestern, inferior grades.....	@ 9
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-scalded.....	@ 9
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 8 1/2
Ducks, Spring, near-by, per lb.....	@ 16
Geese, Eastern, white, per lb.....	@ 16
Geese, Eastern, dark, per lb.....	@ 12
Geese, Western, average run.....	@ 10
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dom., per dozen.....	@ 4.00
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to dom., per dozen.....	@ 3.00
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to dom., per dozen.....	@ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	@ 1.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fowls—Western, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 12
Ducks, per pair.....	@ 60
Geese, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.75
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 25

## GAME.

Quail, per dozen.....	\$3.00 @ 3.50
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Grouse, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Partridge, per pair.....	2.00 @ 2.25
English snipe, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Yellowleg snipe, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.75
Golden plover, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Grass plover, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Rail, per dozen.....	50 @ 1.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas backs, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Red head, per pair.....	1.00 @ 2.00
Black head, per pair.....	50 @ .75
Mallard, per pair.....	75 @ 1.00
Blue wing teal, per dozen.....	50 @ .60
Green wing teal, per dozen.....	80 @ .50
Ruddy, per dozen.....	75 @ 1.00
Rabbits—Cotton tail, prime, per pair.....	25 @ .25
Jacks, per pair.....	50 @ .40

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 26.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	3.75 @ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	12.00 @ 14.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	15.00 @ 20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12 @ 13 per cent.	
ammonia.....	2.00 @ 2.05
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	2.20 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	6.00 @ 6.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.70 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia,	
per ton.....	2.40 and 25
Asontine, per unit, del. New York.....	9.80 @ 9.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.....	3.12 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	
spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.95 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.80 @ 9.75
The same, dried.....	9.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$2.95 @ 3.00
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.80 @ 10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.25 @ 2.00
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40 @ 40 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. basis 45 p. c.....	1.15 @ 1.25
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 34 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner. from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 27.

**CATTLE.**—As usual during the holiday season, large quantities of poultry are being consumed and beef is being supplanted to a considerable extent. The offerings of cattle thus far this week have not been heavy but the demand has been poor especially on the medium and low grade killers. The eastern shippers have been in the market with fair orders for good cattle and these have held nearly steady. To-day's receipts were 23,000. The quality of the offerings was generally poor and the bulk of the sales show a decline of 15@30c. per cwt. from closing quotations of last week. The chill rooms in the big packing houses are loaded with dressed beef and the inquiry for cattle from local buyers was poor. A large number of 1150@1350 lb. cattle sold from \$4.00@4.50, a pretty good kind at the latter price. Choice lots at \$4.75@5.50 with tops at \$5.90. Inferior little killers sold down to \$3.25. The break in the market on steer cattle was reflected in prices for butcher stock and even the feeder market which has recently been showing strength fell in line and dropped 10c. Best feeders are quoted at \$3.60@4.20. The future outlook in the market for fat cattle does not warrant any bullish ideas.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs this week have been rather less than expected by the trade, the total supply of course having been curtailed on account of Monday being a holiday. Tuesday's receipts about 20,000, which were only about half of what the trade expected. All the buyers wanted hogs and competition was lively, prices being about 10c. higher. Top hogs selling at \$5.35, the highest price reached since last October. To-day (Wednesday) receipts estimated at 33,000 with about 6,000 hogs that arrived very late yesterday added to the total, making about 39,000 on sale. The supply was not heavy but the orders from eastern shippers were light and packers being very bearish a very weak market soon developed and prices were fully 10c. lower than yesterday's best time closing flat with buyers bidding 15c. lower. A few early sales were made to-day almost as high as yesterday but they cut no figure in the general market. Much heavier receipts are expected the latter part of this and the forepart of next week and it is only natural to suppose that lower prices will prevail. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight shippers \$5.25@5.35; good to best heavy packers \$5.20@5.25; mixed grades \$5.15@5.25; selected light grades \$5.15@5.20; pigs \$4.50@5.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep and lambs very light during the closing days of last week and values scored a sharp advance. A healthy tone prevailed in the trade under light supplies yesterday but with a good run to-day values are 10@15c. lower and the tendency decidedly weaker. During the past week some choice lambs reached \$8.00 but are now closing around \$7.75. Fair to very good killers at \$6.75@7.65. The supply of yearlings is moderate and the demand for choice grades is strong, some reaching \$7.00 but choice closing to-day at \$6.80. These prices are for light and handy weight stuff generally weighing around 80 lbs. Those weighing 90 lbs. and up and choice are worth around \$6.50, fair kinds

at \$6.00@6.25. Prime corn fed wethers at \$6.10, good to choice going at \$5.50@5.90, best ewes around \$5.75, good killers at \$5.50 and plain to fair at \$5.00. The immediate prospect is not very good.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stockyards, Kansas City, Dec. 28.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 21,600; last week, 47,300; same week last year, 20,100. Liberal supply of fed steers and curtailed demand for them caused a decline of 20c. since last Friday. The situation is better in the last two days, especially on cows and heifers, which close the week nearly steady. Heavy steers scarce and declined less than medium weights; top price this week, \$5.50; bulk, \$4.20@4.90; fair to good heifers, \$4@4.80; cows, \$3@3.80; veals a shade lower; top price, \$6.75. Quarantines are steady; steers, \$3.70@4.15; cows, \$2@2.65. Cannery is a quarter higher this week; stockers and feeders barely steady.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 43,200; last week, 54,300; same week last year, 21,600. Hog market continues uneven; each day's market undergoes considerable experimenting before a trading basis is established. Lower prices have been the tendency the last few days. Market steady to-day; top price, \$5.10; bulk, \$4.85@5; light hogs, up to \$4.95; pigs, around \$4.50. Quality is improving, and is first class for the season.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 11,000; last week, 19,300; same week last year, 9,200. Mutton market has advanced 15@25c. under the influence of small receipts, but lack of quality causes considerable dissatisfaction. All classes are now about as high as before recent break, and market is apparently on a firm basis. Toppie lambs, \$7@7.50; yearlings, \$5.90@6.40; wethers, \$5.60@6; ewes, \$5@5.30.

**HIDES** are strong; green salted, 11½@12½c.; bulls and stags, 9c.; horsehides, \$2.50@3.25; dry flint butcher, 19@21c.; culls, 13c.; tallow, 3½@4½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	3,882	12,640	2,336
Amer. D. B. & P. Co. ....	222	.....	.....
Cudahy .....	3,760	8,229	60
Fowler .....	905	.....	580
Morris .....	2,354	6,557	2,893
Ruddy .....	462	.....	.....
Schwarzschild .....	2,817	7,047	2,014
Swift .....	1,921	8,073	2,834

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Dec. 26, 1905.

Cattle receipts last week were unusually heavy for the week before Christmas, and prices fluctuated considerably, although, in the main, closing quotations were not so very much different from the week previous. During the first three days of the week there was an advance of 15@25c. on both beef steers and cow stuff, but practically all of this advance was lost before the close. This week it looks as if prices ought to advance some, as supplies will undoubtedly be light. The trade in stockers and feeders has been reasonably active for some time past and under the influence of a good general demand and very moderate offerings. The market is quotably fully a quarter higher than it was ten days ago. Poor to choice beef cattle are selling at a wide range, from \$3.50 to \$5.50,

with the bulk of fair to good 1,050 to 1,300 pound heaves going around \$4.40@4.85. Most of the fair to good cows and heifers are selling around \$2.50@3.10, although the range for poor to prime stock is from \$1.50 to \$4.25. Good to choice feeders are quoted at \$3.65@4; fair to good grades, \$3.25@3.65, and common to fair kinds at \$2.50@3.10.

Notwithstanding the very heavy run of hogs for some time past, the market has continued to improve right along, and there has been an advance, as compared with one week ago, of 20@25c. Packers are all looking for weight and quality and paying a good premium for heavy and butcher weight hogs. On the other hand, all classes of buyers are discriminating more than ever against the ordinary light and underweight loads, and these are slow sellers at bottom figures. The undertone to the trade is very strong, and the demand apparently unlimited. To-day, with only about 4,000 hogs here, there was a 5@10c. advance in prices, tops bringing \$5.20 and the bulk of the hogs selling around \$5@5.10, as against \$4.82@4.87 a week ago.

Sheep supplies have not been so very heavy, and with a vigorous demand both from packers and feeder buyers, the market has been decidedly active and strong for all decent offerings. Half-fat and short-fed stuff has been slow sale as usual, with prices substantially the same as last week. Quotations for fed sheep and lambs are as follows: Good to choice lambs, Colorado, \$7.40@7.65; good Westerns, \$7@7.30; good yearlings, \$6@6.25; good wethers, \$5.50@5.75; ewes, \$4.75@5.40. Quotations for feeder sheep and lambs: Good feeding lambs, \$5.75@6.35; yearlings, \$4.75@5.40; wethers, \$4.50@5; ewes, \$3.75@4.30; breeding ewes, \$4.50@5.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 26, 1905.

There was very little change to note in the cattle market to-day, receipts being still within the limits of the demand, with prices ruling steady to strong, the strength being displayed on the decent, half-fat export and dressed beef steers, selling at \$4.75@5. Common to fair qualities of light and medium; long fed steers, selling at \$4.50 down, were no more than steady, and the close was very weak on this class of offerings. Good canners and cutters sold with some strength, and the good fat cows and heifers were rather slow sale and steady to weak. All kinds of bulls ruled steady, and veals were in demand at last week's closing prices. There was very good life to the trade in stockers and feeders without prices being quotably higher. Regular dealers made very good clearance at the close of last week, and were free buyers of the good to choice, smooth, strong weight, native stockers and feeders and of well bred yearlings and calves. The volume of business was limited by the small supply.

The hog market is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, although prices are experiencing a sharp upward turn. Buyers and sellers find a great deal of difficulty in getting together on anything like a selling basis, and this results in a very dull and draggy trade, prices to-day ranging from \$4.90@5.12½, bulk selling at \$4.95@5.05. Quality still continues to be very good, but weights are uneven and averaging somewhat lighter than usual for this season of the year. The general tendency of the market indicates further strength, but the situation is not bullish enough for the country to hold fat hogs that are ready to come.

The market on sheep starts out very brisk this week with prices about 10c. higher. Good to choice are quotable at \$7.40@7.75, and sheep are selling at proportionately good prices. Supplies are considerably under packing requirements, and a very material increase in receipts would meet with good outlet at very satisfactory prices to the country.

**THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.**  
**Fuller's Earth and Bone Black**  
 For Filtering Purposes  
 ALSO ALL FERTILIZER CHEMICALS  
 AND MATERIALS.  
 No. 80 Pine St., New York



## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 25.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,007	—	803	11,702	13,111
Sixtieth st. ....	1,068	75	2,003	9,527	—
Fortieth st. ....	—	—	—	—	23,648
Lehigh Valley .....	6,116	—	—	—	—
Weehawken .....	1,050	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	—	50	68	37	380
Totals .....	11,741	124	2,906	21,266	40,559
Totals last week .....	12,451	124	3,967	30,927	50,218

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Victorian .....	421	—	1,750
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Minnetonka .....	385	—	1,937
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. St. Paul .....	—	—	138
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Colorado .....	86	—	—
J. Shamb'g & Son, Sa. Victorian .....	421	—	—
J. Shamb'g & Son, Sa. Minnetonka .....	385	—	—
J. Shamb'g & Son, Sa. Terance .....	304	—	—
J. Shamb'g & Son, Sa. Toronto .....	100	—	—
J. Shamb'g & Son, Sa. St. Cathbert .....	253	—	—
Armour & Co., Sa. St. Paul .....	—	—	2,400
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Victorian .....	—	—	2,500
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Majestic .....	—	—	1,250
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Majestic .....	—	—	1,650
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Etruria .....	—	—	1,000
C. Oughlin, Sa. Exeter City .....	150	—	—
Miscellaneous, Sa. Bermudian .....	35	35	—
Total exports .....	2,540	35	13,868
Total exports last week .....	1,914	—	11,975

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26, 1905.

Exports.	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
From New York .....	2,540	35	13,868
From Boston .....	2,148	—	7,044
From Baltimore .....	1,180	—	—
From Philadelphia .....	1,068	—	—
From Portland .....	802	140	—
From St. John's .....	1,904	147	—
Destination of exports:			
To London .....	4,418	147	8,312
To Liverpool .....	4,156	140	12,600
To Glasgow .....	360	—	—
To Manchester .....	1,139	—	—
To Hall .....	186	—	—
To Bristol .....	150	—	—
To Antwerp .....	233	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies .....	55	35	—
Total to all ports .....	10,692	322	20,912
Total to all ports last week .....	9,301	—	25,598

## SLAUGHTER REPORT

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending December 23:

## CATTLE.

Chicago .....	42,461
Kansas City .....	27,229
St. Joseph .....	11,328
Cudahy .....	874
Sioux City .....	2,940
Wichita .....	122
Louisville .....	87
Fort Worth .....	14,822
Detroit .....	787
Buffalo .....	5,325

## HOGS.

Chicago .....	140,109
Kansas City .....	58,136
St. Joseph .....	42,333
Cudahy .....	24,662
Sioux City .....	24,032
Ottumwa .....	18,300
Cedar Rapids .....	18,724
Wichita .....	4,492
Bloomington .....	1,598
Indianapolis .....	30,369
Louisville .....	6,832
Fort Worth .....	12,490
Detroit .....	3,295
Buffalo .....	49,300

## SHEEP.

Chicago .....	48,197
Kansas City .....	15,861
St. Joseph .....	7,822
Cudahy .....	469
Sioux City .....	610
Wichita .....	25
Louisville .....	38
Fort Worth .....	507
Detroit .....	2,213
Buffalo .....	38,600

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	400	16,000	1,800
Kansas City .....	1,500	6,000	—
Omaha .....	1,000	8,000	—

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1905.

Chicago .....	18,000	21,000	18,000
Kansas City .....	2,000	10,000	2,000
Omaha .....	2,000	5,000	2,000

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1905.

Chicago .....	24,000	33,000	22,000
Kansas City .....	9,000	10,000	4,000
Omaha .....	2,500	7,500	3,500

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1905.

Chicago .....	15,000	38,000	22,000
Kansas City .....	4,000	10,000	4,000
Omaha .....	2,500	11,000	4,500

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1905.

Chicago .....	2,500	25,000	8,000
Kansas City .....	1,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha .....	700	7,000	500

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28.—The ammoniate market the past week has been quiet, and the volume of business from any section small. At the close the tone of the market is fairly strong. We quote:

Ground tankage, 8 and 30, \$2.15 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.20 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.30 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20, December-March, per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.47½, December, per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.52½, January-February, per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.02½ and 10, \$2.65 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.17½ per 100 lbs.; January-April, 1906, \$2.17½ per 100 lbs.; May-December, 1906, \$2.07½ per 100 lbs.; entire year, 1907, \$2.02½ per 100 lbs.

## WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Dec. 29.—The market has been very quiet for the past week on account of the holiday season. Prices are firm, however, and an active demand is anticipated from several directions as soon as the holidays are over. (For latest quotations see page 39.)

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 21.—Quotations are as follows:

74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.  
76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to \$2 for 60 per cent.  
60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.  
98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 3c. per lb.  
58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1 for 48 per cent.  
48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.  
Borax, 8c. per lb.  
Talc, 1½c. per lb.  
Palm oil in casks, 5½c. per lb., and in barrels, 6¼c. per lb.  
Green olive oil at 57c. to 58c. per gal.  
Yellow olive oil at 65c. to 67c. per gal.

Green olive oil foots, 5c. to 5¼c. per lb.  
Ceylon coconut oil, 6¾c. to 6½c. per lb.  
Cochin coconut oil, 7½c. to 8c. per lb.  
Cottonseed oil, 30c. to 31c. per gal.  
Corn oil, 4c. per lb.

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.37½@7.50; city steam, \$7.37½; refined, Continent, tes., \$7.90; do., South America, tes., \$8.65; do., kegs, \$9.65; compound, \$5.02½@5.75.

## HOG MARKETS, DEC. 29.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 25,000; mostly 5c. higher; \$4.90@5.22½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; strong; \$4.85@5.07½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; strong; \$4.90@5.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; strong; \$4.95@5.40.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; steady; \$5.40@5.45.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; active; \$5.30@5.35.

## LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 77s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 72s. 6d.; shoulders, 37s.; hams, short, clear, 44s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 42s.; do., short rib, 45s.; do., long clear, 30@35 lbs., 45s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 44s. 6d.; backs, 43s. 6d.; bellies, 51s. Tallow, 23s. 6d. Turpentine, 49s. Rosin, common, 9s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tes., 38s.; do., American refined, 20-lb. pail, 39s. Cheese, white new, 63s.; do., colored, 64s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 37½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 28s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 1½d. Refined petroleum (London), 6¼d.; linseed (London), 42s. 7½d.; linseed oil (London), 20s. ¼d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

With 5c. higher hog markets the trading in the products opened at somewhat better prices than those of the day before, although they weakened a little afterwards.

## Cottonseed Oil.

The market news from the South continued strong concerning the prices of crude oil, with somewhat improved demands for supplies, and it is this position of crude oil, together with further advanced prices of linseed in Europe; and the current prospects of the extent of the production that leads to a good deal of confidence of the future of the market, whatever may happen from speculation in the near future, New York market to-day is about ¼c. higher. "Call" prices: January, at 30@30¼c.; February, at 30@30¼c.; March, at 30¼@30¾c.; May, at 30¼@31c.; July, at 31@31¾c. Sale 200 bbls. January at 30c.

## Tallow.

The market position has not varied for the day from that outlined in our weekly review.

## Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and rather easy, with bidding under late prices.

THE

## TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

## GLEAN BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

# RETAIL SECTION

## THE GAME LAW GRAFTERS.

Butchers and meat dealers in New York City and elsewhere throughout the State have been harrassed ever since the season for the marketing of game opened by the horde of deputy game wardens and their peculiar attempts at enforcement of the State game law. This measure, which is about as clear as mud to the average intelligence, and on which even the highest State courts have given directly contradictory interpretations, seems to be the club which these deputies are now using to make a fat living at the expense of dealers, hotel and restaurant men and others.

The law requires a dealer in domestic game to give a bond that he will not violate the game law. All the big game and poultry houses and dealers who regularly handle game have furnished these bonds. The game wardens never bother them. These sleuths spend all their time dogging the small dealer or retail butcher, or the hotel or restaurant man, who do not make a habit of handling game, but who may often have it in their possession. For instance, a neighborhood butcher may receive an order from a regular customer for a brace of partridge or quail, or something of that sort, to vary the meat menu. The butcher never handles this game, as he has no regular call for it. He goes to his wholesaler, or to some game dealer, and gets the birds, which he puts in his ice box until his delivery wagon is ready to make the trip.

In comes the deputy and threatens to arrest the butcher for not having a bond. The meat man protests that he is not in the game business. But it makes no difference. The game warden threatens arrest, and often brings suit under the law, and the dealer, afraid of litigation, settles the case by a cash payment. Of course the deputy warden gets half the damages, which accounts for the activity he shows in these cases. His interest is not in the fact that the game was handled, but in the amount of the fine.

Over 200 such cases have been brought in New York City alone this season which are still pending. How many more were settled without going to court is not known. Many butchers, indignant at the treatment they have received, and knowing they have not violated the law, have put the matter in their lawyers' hands. There is a movement on foot to combine these cases and secure counsel to fight them in the courts. In many instances deputies have made trouble for game buyers where the game was of foreign origin and clearly outside the province of the state law. If the butchers and others who have suffered from the grafting methods of these state officials would get together on a defense, they could very probably get a decision which would free them from such annoyance.

## BUTCHERS WANT PROTECTION.

The butchers of Grand Rapids, Mich., the birthplace of the Master Butchers' Association of America, and a butchers' organization stronghold, are trying to get a little justice from the authorities of that city, and seem to be having a hard time doing it, in spite of the prestige of their organization. In the first place they are oppressed by a freak ordinance which exists in only a few other towns in the country, that prohibiting the sale of undrawn poultry. Cranks and faddists without any practical knowledge of the subject induced the council to adopt the ordinance, and now the butchers are trying to get it repealed. Until they do, the poultry end of their trade will be very precarious. Outsiders can ship in poultry and deprive them of all their custom.

Another grievance is against the so-called "frost butchers," the farmers who peddle meat in winter and the "fly-by-night" dealers who set up business when ice or refrigeration is not required, and then disappear with the warm weather. The local butchers' organization will ask the adoption of regulations barring this class of dealers.

## A BUTCHERS' MEAT LOTTERY.

The butchers of Bradford, England, were prosecuted last week for practicing a somewhat novel method of attracting trade. They distributed numbered tickets to customers on Saturday, good for a drawing to take place Saturday evening, at which a leg of mutton, chops, steaks, sausages, etc., were given to holders of lucky numbers. The plan, a variation of the trading stamp and souvenir methods of American butchers, resulted in a great rush of trade and the subsequent arrests. The butchers pleaded ignorance of the law, and claimed the practice was common elsewhere. They were discharged on payment of costs in the case.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

S. E. Pittman has opened a new butcher shop at Murray, Idaho.

C. R. Mitchell has engaged in the meat business at Astoria, Ore.

McCoy & Vandiver have opened a new meat market at Bronson, Kan.

W. R. Holman has engaged in the meat business at Wellsville, Kan.

Ralph G. Temple will open a meat and fish market at Granville, N. Y.

J. H. Hink has sold his meat market at Atchison, Kan., to E. Barber.

W. H. Dusell has sold his meat business at Sioux City, Ia., to Mr. Clancy.

Gus Schell has sold his meat market at Ralston, Okla., to L. R. Ringer.

Burns & Suver have opened a new meat market at Ellensburg, Wash.

A new meat market will be opened at Lowell, Mass., by John P. Curley.

Mayer Bros. have sold their meat market at Hood River, Ore., to Woods Bros.

J. D. Terry has purchased the meat market of W. H. H. Naupin at Altus, Okla.

A. Chase has succeeded to the meat business of Chase & Stayton at Stites, Idaho.

The butcher shop of T. H. Greibel at Argenta, Ark., has been damaged by fire.

H. T. Reed has purchased the meat business of C. N. Smith at Readville, Pa.

Knowles & Young will open a new meat and grocery business at Winterport, Me.

In a recent fire at Humboldt, Kan., the meat market of H. J. Beal was damaged.

Finnell & Willard have purchased the meat market of John D. Parish at Fayette, Mo.

Wakefield & Harris have sold their meat business at Apache, Okla., to J. L. Stevens.

J. Gerlach has succeeded to the meat market of Gerlach & Washburn at Sutton, Neb.

McGreevy Bros. have purchased the meat business of W. R. McIntyre at Tekoa, Wash.

B. C. Gregory has purchased the butcher shop of Smith & Williams at Granger, Wash.

L. K. Schonham has sold his butcher shop at Neodesha, Kan., to McGuire & Company.

C. C. Green has sold his meat and grocery business at Council Bluffs, Ia., to O. Hochman.

Harry Helser has sold his meat and grocery business at Seneca, Kan., to F. G. Berridge.

N. M. Pell has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Pell & Craig at Shawnee, Okla.

Burdett & Company have purchased the meat market of Curtis Bros. at Pawhuska, Okla.

Keist & McClanahan have been succeeded in the meat business at Ponca, Okla., by B. F. Keist.

J. E. O'Dell has been succeeded in the meat business at Shawnee, Okla., by O'Dell & Palmer.

Henry G. Kriebel has purchased the meat

*"Next to his wife  
The butcher loves  
A keen, sharp knife."*

## To Each Butcher in the United States:

Dear Sir:

Please send us 25c. in stamps to pay cost of packing, mailing, etc., and we will send you, prepaid, an 8 inch

## Wilcut Butcher Knife

We will refund the 25c. if you write us, after trial, that it is not as good as the very best knife you have ever used—and you may keep the knife in the bargain.

Yours very truly,

The Wilkinson Shear and Cutlery Co.,  
READING, PA.



market of James B. Geissinger at Albur-tis, Pa.

C. W. Thompson has purchased the meat business of Kempthorne & Company at Pueblo, Col.

W. Priestman has succeeded to the meat business of Kinsey & Priestman at Shenandoah, Ia.

Fire on December 12 damaged the meat market of the Idaho Meat Company at Caldwell, Ida.

Maxfield & Pittman have been succeeded in the meat business at Rifle, Col., by Maxfield & Corley.

Kail & Leasa have purchased the meat and grocery business at Kansas City, Kan., of R. W. Neale.

Gibson & Waters have succeeded to the meat market of Gibson & Richards at West Liberty, Ia.

W. E. Rathbun has opened a meat market in connection with fish business at Stockbridge, Mass.

The National Meat Company of Seattle, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000.

D. T. Ayres has been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Gilliam, Mo., by Ayres & Ayres.

The McCutcheon Meat Company, of Allegheny, Pa., has been incorporated with \$45,000 capital stock.

The butcher shop of A. Couture at Montreal, Can., was damaged by fire recently, to the extent of \$500.

The grocery and butcher shop of Mike Oleks, at Allegheny, Pa., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000; fully covered by insurance.

M. J. Hammer, a grocer and butcher of St. Louis, Mo., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, naming his liabilities at \$2,438.91 and his assets at \$1,027.10.

John and Joseph Golden have opened a meat market at West Seneca, N. Y.

Michael A. Quigley, a provision dealer at 376 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to \$5,086, of which \$2,485 is secured, and his assets \$2,530, of which \$2,000 is represented in real estate.

#### A NEW MEAT TENDERER.

Mr. D. B. Date, of North Franklin, Conn., has patented an invention for the purpose of tendering meat. The purpose of the invention is to provide a meat-tenderer of exceedingly simple, durable and economic construction, and which can be conveniently and quickly manipulated and which will effectually sever or break down all sinewy particles in the meat and yet leave the material in a connected, compact and tender condition. The device consists of two portions, the body and a tendering tool, used in connection with the body. The body is made into a bed plate, having legs to hold it elevated from a support, and a combined pressure and guide plate of practically the same dimensions and form as the bed plate. In the bed plate is a series of openings, arranged as closely together as possible consistent with strength, the openings being square. Between the bed plate and the guide plate are three pins, which keep the plates in position. In the guide plate is also a series of openings corresponding in position and registering with the aper-

tures in the bed plate.

The tendering tool is formed of a handle and punctured fingers, which are stellular to make a multiple of cutting edges. These puncturing fingers are arranged in rows corresponding to the openings in the plates. In operation the meat is placed smoothly between the bed plate and the guide plate, and the tendering tool forced into the openings, the blades penetrating the meat and severing the sinews. The operation is repeated until the entire surface of the meat has been satisfactorily worked over.

#### BUTCHER'S POPULAR CALENDAR.

When a certain Pittsburg butcher firm began giving away Christmas calendars last week to its customers the head of the firm was surprised at the tremendous rush to his store and the demand for the souvenirs. The reason for this sudden popularity was revealed when an agent of a wealthy and socially proud Pittsburg family came into the store and threatened to have the meat man arrested for distributing a calendar on which was a sensational picture of the recent bride of one of the sons of this family.

The picture revealed the beautiful young woman embracing a polar bear, and was labeled "Beauty and the Beast." The girl was Florence Evelyn Nesbit, the former model and show girl, who had married young Harry K. Thaw, of the rich Thaw family. The butcher was not aware of the identity of the beauty on his calendar, and gladly consented to suppress the whole lot of souvenirs. But those who had already received them refused to give them up, in spite of all the efforts made by the Thaws to buy them. It turned out that the calendars had been furnished by a New Jersey lithographing firm which had a copyright on the picture, and the scandalized family had to buy the copyright, too, at a good price. But the butcher made a big hit, if he did have to disappoint the majority of his customers.

#### HORSE AND DOG MEAT IN GERMANY.

Official statistics of the number of animals slaughtered for food throughout the German Empire confirm, in a large measure, the statements recently current regarding the scarcity of butchers' meat. Although the population of the Empire has increased by 700,000 within the past twelve months the number of swine slaughtered has receded by nearly 478,000, or over 13 per cent. of the total. Fewer calves and goats also have been killed. On the other hand, the number of horses slaughtered has risen from 23,827 to 28,907, or 21 per cent. The official table takes note also of 1,017 dogs slaughtered, as against 702 in 1904.

#### LICENSE DISCRIMINATION.

The butchers of Easton, Pa., are endeavoring to secure a reform in the license fees of the city as a partial protection against competition by grocers and others. The city license fee for butchers is \$10 per year, while grocers who operate meat departments have to pay but \$5 per year. The butchers want a "square deal."

Second-hand machinery in good order. You want to get rid of it quick and at a profitable price. An inch on page 48 will do it.

#### NEPONSET FOR BURLINGTON CARS.

Neponset insulating paper is being used in the new cars under course of construction by the C. B. & Q. Ry.



The brand that won the  
**Only Gold Medal**  
FOR QUALITY  
**HAMS, BACON, LARD**  
At World's Fair, 1904  
**T. M. SINCLAIR & CO., Ltd.**  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

**KINGAN & CO.,**  
LTD.,

**PORK and BEEF**  
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## YOU WANT

To sell some surplus machinery or equipment for which you have no present use . . .

## HE WANTS

To get hold of just that thing and is willing to pay cash for it . . .

## GET TOGETHER

Via PAGE 48 of THE  
NATIONAL PROVISIONER



## Stallman Hydraulic Sausage Stuffer

The Very Thing Sausage Makers have been wanting

Simple in design and construction—Absolutely safe, durable and more efficient even than the steam stuffer.

A Few of the many Users:

A. H. March Packing Co., Bridgeport, Pa.; Geo. Kern, New York; M. Zimmermann Co., New York; Samuel Busch, Jersey City; J. J. Fein Co., Philadelphia; C. Hohman & Son, Baltimore; L. Sillmeyer, Baltimore; E. H. Moulton, Haverhill, Mass.; H. L. Handy Co., Springfield, Mass.; Geo. Baepfle, Worcester, Mass.



**Absolutely THE Best Sausage Stuffer in the World.**

Write to-day for Price and Particulars.

**R. T. RANDALL & CO.,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Butchers' Machinery, Refrigerators and Supplies**

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PHILADELPHIA

99 Warren Street  
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**Sausage Casings**

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PACKERS

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Is Your Name on Our List?

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**Fertilizer Dryers.**

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BONE MILLS.

**THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Watch page 48 for business opportunities

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 BUTCHERS' TOOLS, FIXTURES and MACHINERY  
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Manufacturer of all kinds of  
**BOLOGNAS, SAUSAGES, ETC.**  
 Specialties: German METTWURST, Braunschweiger Liverwurst, Pomeranian Bloodwurst.  
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 Bet 46th and 47th Sts. NEW YORK

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CITY OFFICE: 6 SHERMAN ST. (OPPOSITE BOARD OF TRADE)  
 WAREHOUSES: UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO  
**GOLD STORAGE AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN**  
 Storage rates on application.  
 Cash buyers of Pork Products, etc.  
 Liberal advances made on consignments. Storage solicited.

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Dealers in  
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**Beef & Pork Packers**

**SHIPPERS OF DRESSED BEEF AND HOGS  
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**PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and**

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankfurts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

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Live Stock and Dressed Meats

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17 and 19 Tenth Avenue, W. Washington Mkt., New York  
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PACKERS and PROVISION DEALERS

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Registered Cable Address  
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A Ready Gravy is

### M. Schmeisser's Sauce-Cube

A ready preparation for the finest, thickest and most delicious Gravy for every kind of Roast Meat.

A 5 cent package will make enough sauce for from 6 to 8 persons.  
The latest importation from Germany.

### TRY IT!

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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BOLOGNAS, SAUSAGES,

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Largest place of its kind in this City

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Wholesale Butchers

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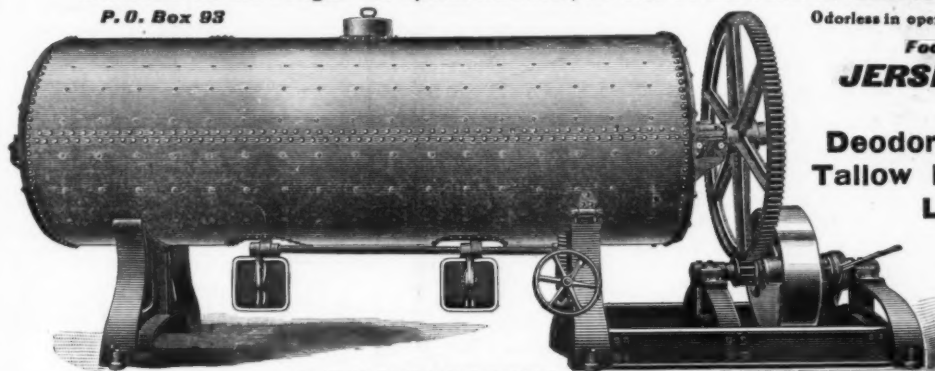
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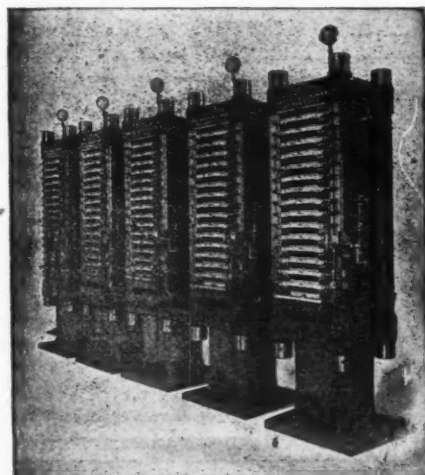
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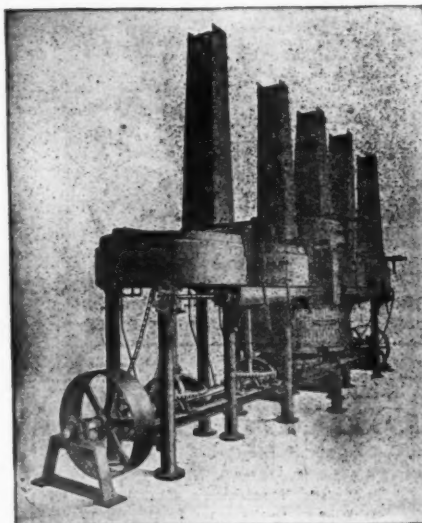
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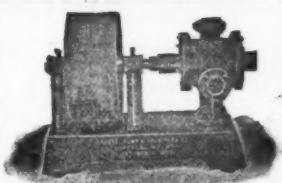
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**SEE PAGE 48 FOR LIST OF BARGAINS.**

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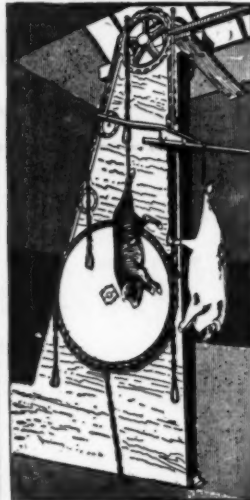


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SEE PAGE 48 FOR LIST OF BARGAINS.



## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

<b>A</b> —Adams Bros. Co.....	46	<b>H</b> —Haberborn Bros. ....	42	<b>P</b> —Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	IV
Adt, J. B.....	29	Halstead & Co.....	47	Page, C. S.....	35
Agar Packing Co.....	1	Hamler Boiler & Tank Co.....	—	Perrin & Co., William R.....	11
Allbright-Nell Co.....	11	Hammond & Co., George H.....	6	Platt Iron Works.....	11
American Blower Co.....	—	Harrington & Co., J. J.....	7	Powell Co., Wm.....	—
Alvey-Ferguson Co.....	12	Hearn & Son.....	—	Procter & Gamble.....	32
American Can Co.....	49	Heller Chemical Co.....	37	Proposals for Supplies.....	—
American Cotton Oil Co.....	31	Hellriegel & Co.....	10		
American Dressed Beef Co.....	5	Hide & Leather Pub. Co.....	5	<b>R</b> —Randall & Co., R. T.....	45
American Foundry & Machinery Co.....	12	Higbie Co., F. K.....	36	Reed Sons, C. H.....	46
American Linde Refrigerating Co.....	—	Hiles & Co., C. A.....	9	Regal Mfg. Co.....	46
American Process Co.....	12	Howard & Co., Louis A.....	39	Remington Machine Works.....	IV
Ammonia Co. of Philadelphia.....	25	Hurford, O. P.....	50	Roesch & Sons Co., Charles.....	46
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	6			Roessler & Hasslacher.....	23
Armour & Co.....	8	<b>I</b> —Illinois Casing Co.....	45	Rohe & Bro.....	1
Armour Packing Co.....	7	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	46	Roth Packing Co.....	—
Armstrong Cork Co.....	25	International Salt Co.....	35	Ruddy Bros.....	46
Aspegren & Co.....	33				
Atkins & Co., E. C.....	1	<b>J</b> —Jeffreys Mfg. Co.....	9	<b>S</b> —St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.....	6
		Jenkins Bros.....	10	Scheideberg, H.....	47
<b>B</b> —Bartlett & Co., C. O.....	45	Johnson & Co., W. B.....	34	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	5
Beckstein & Co.....	45	Johnson, W. J.....	—	Silz, A.....	46
Bird & Sons, F. W.....	24			Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.....	44
Boomer & Boshert Press Co.....	9	<b>K</b> —Kentucky Refining Co.....	32	Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.....	49
Bower & Co., John.....	46	Kingan Co.....	44	Smith Sons' Company, John E.....	3
Brand, Herman.....	47			Southern Cotton Oil Co.....	30
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.....	2	<b>L</b> —Levi & Co., Berth.....	46	Southern Railway.....	9
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....	49	Libby, McNeil & Libby.....	7	Springfield Provision Co.....	46
Buffalo Refrigerating Co.....	26	Lobee Pump & Mach. Co.....	49	Standard Table Oil Cloth Co.....	18
Burrell & Co., L. H.....	—	Lombard Iron Works & S. Co.....	34	Standard Paint Co.....	24
		Louisville Cotton Oil Co.....	30	Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.....	III
<b>C</b> —Central R. R. of New Jersey.....	9	Lunkenheimer Co.....	10	Stern & Son, Joseph.....	28
Cannon, James A.....	36			Sturtevant Co., B. F.....	17
Chicago Scale Co.....	47	<b>M</b> —Mechanical Mfg. Co.....	11	Suther, Wm.....	46
Cincinnati Butcher's Supply Co.....	—	Merritt & Co.....	19	Swift & Company.....	20
Cincinnati Provision Export Co.....	35	Miller & Hart.....	46		
Comstock, C. B.....	24	Morris & Co.....	1	<b>T</b> —Taber Pump Co.....	1
Cotton Oil and Fibre Co.....	34	Morrell & Co., John.....	7	Taylor & Co., Geo. F.....	41
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.....	—	Mumm & Co., G. H.....	48	Thomas Allbright Co.....	10
Cudahy Packing Co.....	7			Tickle, W. Wilson.....	50
		<b>N</b> —Nagel, Oscar.....	9	Trenton Abattoir Co.....	47
<b>D</b> —Davidson, Julius.....	34	National Ammonia Co.....	12	Triumph Ice Machine Co.....	9
Davis, Z. T.....	36	National Cash Register Co.....	III		
De La Vergne Machine Co.....	50	National Export and Commission Co.....	29	<b>U</b> —United Dressed Beef Co.....	5
Dick, Friedr.....	47	Natural Food Co.....	51	U. S. Leather Co.....	35
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph.....	23	N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.....	50	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....	10
Dold Packing Co., Jacob.....	7	N. Y. Central R. R.....	9		
Douglas Mfg. Co.....	—	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	50	<b>V</b> —Vogt Machine Co.....	25
		New York Telephone Co.....	54		
<b>F</b> —Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.....	—	Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.....	14	<b>W</b> —Wall & Co., George.....	47
Field, Julian.....	34	North American Provision Co.....	46	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.....	29
Fischer Mills.....	45	North Packing & Provision Co.....	7	Wheeler & Co., T. H.....	47
Frick Co.....	IV			Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The W. J.....	27
		<b>O</b> —Omaha Packing Co.....	6	Wilder & Davis.....	37
<b>G</b> —Gehret Bros.....	50	Oppenheimer & Co., S.....	45	Wilson, H. B., & Co.....	50
Giesing & Co., Charles H.....	47	Otto Gas Engine Works.....	50	Wishart, John, Machine Works.....	38
Gifford Wood Co.....	24			Wolf Co., Fred W.....	—
Graef & Co., Charles.....	48			<b>Z</b> —Zimmerman, M.....	47
Grimm, Louis.....	47				
Groll, Chas.....	47				



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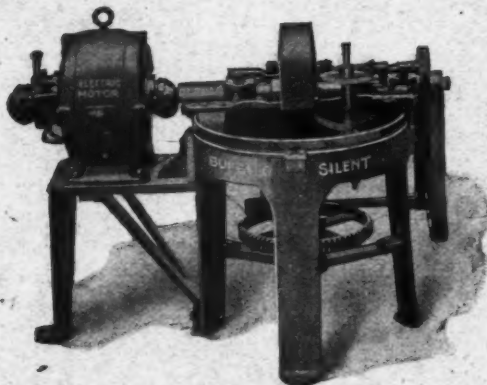
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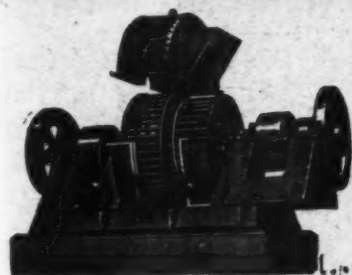
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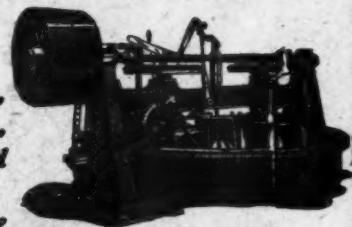
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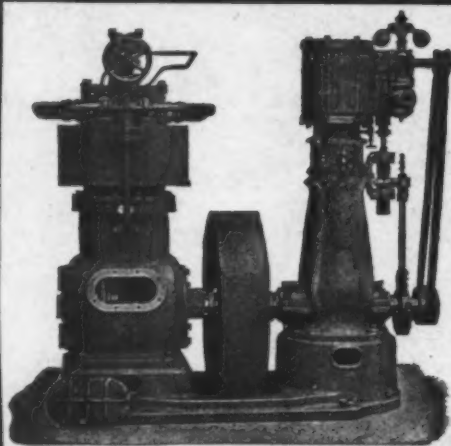
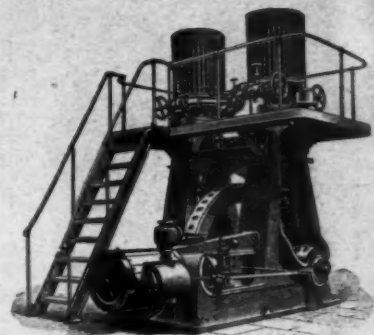
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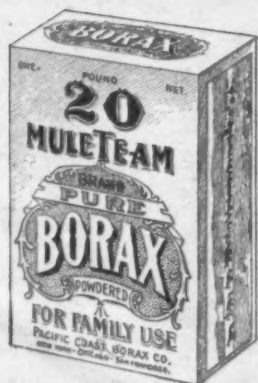
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